The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON AFFAIRS

Vance Virtually Out of the Senatorial Field.

The Order of Business in the Senate a Little Mixed.

Mudgett's Credibility as a Witness Seriously Impaired.

Novel Mode of Presenting the Results of the Census.

Influence of "Fair-Haired and Blue-Eyed Indians."

Another Offer from the Cunard Line for the Mails.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—A majority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections are believed to be in favor of the claims of Gen. ABBOTT to a seat in the Senate from the State of North Carolina. Mr. VANCE was clearly ineligible, and it finally became so apparent even to him that Congress would not remove his disabilities so as to let him enter the Senate, that he resigned any pretension to the seat and gave up the contest. His resignation does not change the situation of the claim of Gen. ABBOTT. The facts about the election are said to be these: The Constitution of North Carolina requires that a quorum of the Legislature shall be present at an election for United States Senator, but not that a quorum shall vote; and if a quorum be present the candidate receiving a majority of the votes cast, though less than a quorum vote, shall be legally elected. At the election, more than a quorum was present. VANCE and ABBOTT were the two candidates. It was known by the Legislature that VANCE was ineligible under the Fourteenth Amendment, and the subject of his ineligibility was discussed in the Conservative caucus, and some of his party advised that some other person should be selected, who could be admitted to a seat. Of the votes cast VANCE received a majority, but it is claimed that by the law governing proceedings in such cases that votes cast for a person known to be ineligible to the office which is to be filled should not be counted, and are in effect so many blank votes; being cast unlawfully, they are not votes at all. If this point is sustained, it follows that ABBOTT received all the votes legally thrown, in the election, and that he is as lawfully entitled to a seat in the Senate, as if no other name had been proposed in the Legislature at the time he was voted for. There has never been a precisely similar case decided in this country, but British Parliamentary practice furnishes several precedents, and the case of Gen. ABBOTT rests mainly upon these. It is understood that Senator CARPENTER is drawing up a report in his favor, and Mr. THURMAN one against him. Both will be presented on Tuesday next, when the final decision will be made. It seems to be generally conceded that the law sustains the claim of Gen. ABBOTT, but it will be claimed that we ought not in this country to follow English precedents, which would allow the election of a Senator by a very small minority.

MR. HALE'S NOMINATION.

It is safe to say that the nomination of Mr. CHARLES HALE as Assistant Secretary of State will, under no circumstances likely to be developed, be withdrawn, as some members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee have intimated, and even should a reverse report from that Committee be received—an event not at all certain—the Senate will have to take the responsibility of confirming or rejecting him. Numerous Senators, of excellent judgment, unhesitatingly say that he will be confirmed.

NEW-JERSEY AND THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The New-Jersey Republican State Committee met here on Friday, and resolved to hold the State Convention for selecting delegates to the National Convention at Trenton on the 23d of May. On Friday evening they were presented to the President by Messrs. HILL and HALSEY, and had a most agreeable interview.

MUDGETT IN A FIX.

Poor MUDGETT'S last testimony excites mingled pity and contempt here. In his desperation to avenge himself by an endeavor to implicate those whom he hates, he has so entangled himself in the meshes of falsehood and contradiction that when the witnesses who are here give their testimony, he will be so thoroughly broken down that no Police Court will ever again accept his oath as evidence of anything. Secretary BOUTWELL will prove the record of his removal upon him, and his attempt to sneak out by resignation after he was removed, and other witnesses will show that his present desperation is simply resorted to for revenge upon those whom he at the time charged with his removal. If he resigned then, what he said at the time of his removal is false. If he was removed, then what he says about his resignation is false.

TEMPERANCE.

The Congressional Temperance Society held their sixth anniversary, to-night, at the G-street Congregational Church. Senator WILSON presided, and addresses were made by Senators MORRILL, of Maine, POMEROY, LOGAN, and Representatives LAMPORT, of New-York, and MOORE, of Illinois.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

There will be some dispute to-morrow about the order of business in the Senate. On Friday it was agreed in the Senate that the vote on the Apportionment bill should be taken to-morrow, that being the word then used and meaning Saturday, as was understood; but afterward the Senate adjourned till Monday. Thus the to-morrow generally understood, when the agreement was made, never came. The Amnesty bill was made the special order for Monday, and when the Senate adjourned Friday there was no unfinished business, because Mr. TRUMBULL, in dodging the vote on the adjournment question, missed the opportunity to call up the Apportionment bill as it was his place to do, and give it the place it had held before the Senate during the day. The claim is likely to be made that when a unanimous agreement is made in the Senate the word "to-morrow" being used, it means the next session of the Senate whatever day it may fall upon. There is a general expectation that the Apportionment bill will be first proceeded with, and that the Amnesty bill will wait.

GRIEVANCES OF NAVAL OFFICERS REMOVED.

The Board of Naval Officers, of which Vice-Admiral ROWAN was President, convened at the Navy Department some months since to examine into the cases of such officers as deemed themselves unjustly passed over by promotions, made in conformity with the act of Congress of July 25, 1866, concluded their investigation some days since, and their report has been transmitted to Congress, as required by the joint resolution of July 1, 1870. They recommend as follows:

That Commodore JOSEPH F. GREEN be restored to his original position on the navy list, next below Rear Admiral BOGGS; that Commodore JOHN DE CAMP be promoted to his original relative position as a Rear Admiral on the retired list; that Commodore CHARLES W. PICKERING be promoted to the grade of Commodore on the retired list, with the retired pay of his advanced rank; that Capt. EGBERT THOMPSON be advanced in rank, next below Capt. THOMAS G. CORBIN; that Commander SAMUEL R. FRANKLIN be promoted and take rank next after Commander JAMES S. THORNTON; that Commander EDWARD Y. MCAULEY be restored to his original rank, next after Commander W. D. WHITING; that Commander JOHN H. RUSSELL be restored to his original place on navy list; that Commander A. W. JOHNSON be restored to his original place on navy list; that Commander P. C. JOHNSON be restored to his original place on navy list; that Commander JOHN WATTERS be restored to his original place on navy list; that Commander A. E. K. BRUHAM be restored to his original place on navy list; that Commander AUSTIN PENDERGRAST be restored to his original place on navy list; that Commander W. P. MCCANN be restored to his original place on navy list; that Lieut. Commander CHARLES D. SIGSBEE be advanced ten numbers in his grade for gallant service. In regard to other officers whose claims were presented and examined into by the board, no change in their position is recommended.

INTERESTING RESULTS OF THE CENSUS.

There has been for some time in course of preparation at the Census Office a series of maps, exhibiting some of the results of the census. For instance, there is a map of the United States and Territories showing the distribution of the German population. In localities where there is less than a certain per cent.—say, five per cent. of the population—the map is left uncolored. In those places where the percentage of the German is a little higher, the fact is indicated by a slight reddish tint or coloring, and the coloring increases in strength with the increased proportion of the Germans. There is on the margin a key to the meaning of the different tints and the percentage each indicates, so that one sees at a glance where in the country the Germans have mainly gathered, and where they are very few. The distinctions are so minutely and thoroughly made that even small German settlements in the Western States and Territories are exhibited. Maps showing the distribution of the colored population of the country in a similar manner have been prepared, and others are in contemplation. Such, for example, as will show graphically the distribution of the wheat and other crops. These maps will be brought to the attention of Congress and a plan presented to secure their publication. One of these maps shows at a glance the results of days of study of long census tables, and enables many persons to comprehend facts which they never would or could learn from examination of the printed tables of the report.

OPPOSITION TO THE INDIAN TERRITORIAL SCHEME.

The Cherokee Delegation, as it is called, with some other representatives of Indian tribes, is opposing the bill before Congress which proposes to establish a territorial form of Government for the Indians in the Indian Territory. The reason for this opposition is not quite clear, nor is it well understood whether it is in accordance with the views of the real Indians, or only proceeds from what Col. BOUDINOT calls "those fair-haired, blue-eyed Indians." By some, who are familiar with Indian affairs, it is said to come from the whites and half-breeds, who have a monopoly of the trade which is carried on in the Territory and who are afraid that competition which the new bill establishes would affect their interests unfavorably. Some of those persons who have become members and representatives of the tribes are Canadian French, and others were born in the Emerald Isle, and still talk with the accent of the children of St. Patrick. It is entirely impossible to tell what result the opposition may have, though without any opposition the bill would hardly be expected to reach final action this session.

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.

Mr. SUMNER will call attention in the Senate, to-morrow, to the fact that Mr. HAMLIN'S suggestion to sing "Old Hundred," made after the reading of his proposed amendment to the adjournment resolution was stricken out of the *Globe* report. It is understood that this was done on the order of Mr. HAMLIN, but Mr. SUMNER complains that it makes his remarks in reply seem out of place and ridiculous, as it also does Mr. CARPENTER'S. While it is a very small matter, it affords a very good commentary on the method of Congressional reports, which present not what Congressmen say, but what they afterward wish they had said.

THE PRINTING COMMITTEE AT A STAND STILL.

Messrs. CASSERLY and HOWE are both members of the Senate Printing Committee, and by their detention in New-York on the Investigating Committee, some matters upon which the action of the Printing Committee is needed are much embarrassed. The bids for paper for the use of the Government printing office were opened two weeks ago, but no awards can be made till a quorum of the Committee can be got together. Then the publishers of the *Globe* are going on making and publishing the *Globe* without a contract, and have already made large advances, relying upon Congress for payment for what they have already done, even if the contract is not renewed. But then there can be nothing done till the New-York Custom-house has been fully investigated. The work of some other Committees is also awaiting the return of the Committee from New-York.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

There is an examination going on at the Post-office Department of some twenty-five applicants for a vacant clerkship. The examination is made in accordance with the new rules and by the Board of Examiners, which has heretofore made the examinations in the Post-office. The appointment will be made from the three that are certified to the Postmaster-General to have passed the best examination. The Postmaster-General is heartily in favor of the new system, and is determined to give it a fair, thorough and impartial trial in making the appointments in his Department.

THE CUNARD LINE AND THE MAILS.

The offer of the Cunard line of steamers to carry the European mail for Wednesday free, will probably be referred to the same Committees that first heard the contest and decided in favor of the Williams and Guion line. The offer is altogether extraordinary, and the more so in consideration of the fact that two years ago the Wednesday mails were put on the Williams and Guion boats, because the Cunard Company would not carry them at the compensation which the Post-office Department was by law authorized to allow. Whatever the purpose of the Company in making the offer it cannot be ignored, and the contract will, in all probability, be awarded to it for the next two years. In that case a reduction in the postage for that day might be made, unless such reduction should result in overloading those mails so as to render it impracticable.

DEATH OF A FAITHFUL OFFICER.

WILLIAM GREENLEAF CRANCH, the oldest clerk in the Patent-office, died suddenly last Friday night from pneumonia. Mr. CRANCH was seventy-six years old, and had been employed constantly in the office since 1844, and was connected with it at intervals long before that time, only two or three others had been so long in its service. The life tenure which he held in our unstable service was given him by the common consent of the various Commissioners under whom he served, partly because he had no ambition to make him any man's rival in advancement, but chiefly as a tribute to his faithfulness and integrity. He was charged with the care of the caveat files, and this duty requiring strict confidence, he came, after fifteen years spent in the same labor, with the approaching weakness of age to consider his position as one of the greatest importance. He was never married, and never advanced beyond the second grade of clerkships at $1,400 per year. His slight figure, small and almost childish face, and long snowy ringlets sweeping down over his shoulders, attracted the attention of all whose business called them to the Chief Clerk's room.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

GOLD SALES FOR FEBRUARY.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to purchase one million of bonds on the first, third and fifth Thursdays of February, or three million in all, and to sell one million of gold on the second and fourth Thursdays, or two million in all.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

The matter of an international copyright will be heard before the Joint Committee on the Library on Monday. This will be a preliminary hearing for such artists, authors and publishers as may seek to present their views. Another meeting of the Committee to consider the plan to be hereafter submitted by the American Publishers' Association will be held on the 12th of February.

Sentence of Death Pronounced upon McDonald Cheek.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 27.—The jury in the case of MCDONALD CHEEK, tried for murdering his father-in-law, THOMAS HARRISON, near Lawrenceburg, Ind., rendered a verdict, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, of "murder in the first degree," and he was sentenced to be hung. This was the second trial.

THE COAL REGIONS.

Fatal Railroad Accident—A Witful Man Instantly Killed—Reduction of Wages—Amount of Coal Mined Since Navigation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Jan. 28.—A frightful railroad accident occurred at Kingston, in this county, between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon. DAVID BARRY, accompanied by a neighbor, was proceeding homeward from Wilkesbarre in a two horse buggy. When they arrived at the crossing of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, at Kingston, a passenger-train was approaching the depot at the usual rate of speed. The flagman attempted to stop BARRY'S team, but BARRY, who was intoxicated, insisted upon crossing the track. The locomotive struck the buggy, killing BARRY instantly, and mangling his body in a horrible manner. His companion leaped backward, escaping injury. One of the horses was instantly killed, and the other was so badly injured that it was found necessary to shoot it.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company have reduced the wages of the laborers on the "double track," north of this city. At first the wages per day was $1 75, which was reduced to $1 50, and now a further reduction of twenty-five cents is made. Since the close of navigation on the Delaware and Hudson Canal, Dec. 30, 214,153 tons of coal have been piled in Honesdale, ready for shipment next Summer. The Western Division of the General Council of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, lately held at Pittsburg, have ruled out of the organization the miners and laborers of Broadtop, Huntingdon County. They were engaged in a strike which resulted in a general resumption of work at reduced prices, reflecting disgrace on the W. B. A., according to the views of those composing the Council. The Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company mined, during 1871, 950,754 tons—an increase of 211,528 tons over the result of the previous year. The only mine working at Bellevue, Sixth Ward, suspended operations, last evening, for some time to come. The Hyde Park shaft is now the only mine worked to its full capacity in this valley. E. R. W.

THE COOLIE TRADE.

Importations into Cuba—Pertinent Questions—Atrocities of the System not Less than those of Slavery.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Official statements show that since June, 1847, when the first consignment of Asiatics arrived at Havana, there have been introduced into Cuba 109,000 Asiatics, (colonists,) at an average cost to the purchaser of $344 each, representing a disbursement of upward of $37,000,000, or $1,500,000 annually. Our Consul-General suggests it would be interesting to know how many of these Asiatics have returned to their country; how many are now living, and how many have been subjected to capital punishment in Cuba; how many have died in prison and chain-gangs, and how many in their despair have committed suicide. The great want of the islands is an abundance of hands of cheap and easy disposition, and no other country except the Celestial Empire can furnish them. In connection with this subject the reports from official sources in Chinese are to the effect that the atrocities of the coolie slave-trade, which have recently been brought to public cognizance, will arrest attention and excite horror wherever the English language is spoken, in the United States as much as throughout the British Empire; and the hope is expressed that the concurrent opinion and excited action of all Christendom will establish such a police on the sea as render all coerced emigration, inevitably tending to the slave trade, impossible. Our diplomatic and consular representatives in China being unsuccessful in their efforts to prevent the trade, have laid the matter before our Government. Consul BAILEY, at Hong Kong, says the coolie of China is bought and sold by the rich trader to serve his purchaser at low wages for a series of years in a foreign country under contract for the faithful performance of which, in many instances, he gives a mortgage on his wife and children, with a stipulation that at the end of his term of service he is to be brought back to China by his purchaser. This contract is sold by the dealer through his agents in the United States and elsewhere at a large advance, and is a source of great profit to capitalists who have the means to buy and sell large numbers of men.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen very generally since Saturday night. The area of highest pressure now extends from Texas to the Ohio Valley. The lowest barometer continues with but little change over Lake Ontario and New-England. North-west winds with partially cloudy and clear weather prevail with falling temperature from the upper lakes to the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts; south-west winds with cloudy and clearing weather from New-York and Maryland to Maine. Pleasant weather continues on the California coast.

PROBABILITIES.

Rising barometer with northerly winds, and cool, clear weather will probably prevail on Monday throughout the Gulf States; north-west winds, with clear and pleasant weather in the Southern and Middle States; rising barometer and clearing weather in New-York and New-England; rising barometer and falling temperature, with fresh and brisk westerly winds, prevail over the lower lakes and Lake Michigan. Increasing, but not dangerous, winds are probable for to-night for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

Snow was reported, last night, at Baltimore, New-York, Cape May, N. J.; Denver, Colorado; Marquette, Mich.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Norfolk, Va.; St. Paul, Minn.; and in this city. Rain was reported from Augusta, Ga.; Charleston, Knoxville, Lake City, Fla. It was sleeting at Lynchburg. It was snowing, this morning, at Baltimore, Boston, Davenport, Iowa; Grand Haven, Marquette, Milwaukee, New-London, New-York, Philadelphia and Pittsburg; and raining at Norfolk, Va. Snow fell, this evening, at Chicago, Cleveland, Ohio; Grand Haven, Mich.; Indianapolis, Ind.: Milwaukee, Wis.; Norfolk, Va.; and Pittsburg; and it was sleeting at Cape May, N. J.

IN THIS CITY.

Snow fell yesterday from between 1 and 5 o'clock in the morning to 1¼ P. M. to the depth of 1¼ inches. Thermometer at 6 A. M., 27°; 11 A. M., 36°; 2 P. M., 35°; 9 P. M., 34°. Barometer, 29.81, 29.80, 29.82, 29.79. Corresponding date last year, 24°, 28°, 31°, 27°.

Last Week's Storm in Nebraska.

From the Omaha Herald, Jan. 24.

Up to yesterday the present Winter had been the worst ever known since the settlement of the West by white men. Another storm then arose between Cheyenne and Rock Spring, which bids fair to excel all others. The wind had subsided yesterday morning, and during the forenoon considerable progress was made by the snow trains in clearing the track, but in the afternoon a fresh storm set in which is reported to be by all odds the most severe of the season. Last night there was so much electricity in the air that it was impossible to work the wires beyond Cheyenne. The storm extends about fifty miles west of that point, though the exact limits are yet to be ascertained. The train which left Omaha on Monday was met by the storm at Antelope yesterday afternoon, and was compelled to lay up at Pine Bluffs. No train may be expected to arrive in this city from the West to-day. The storm is electrical. One wire, at least, was not injured last night, but no message could be transmitted, owing to the presence of so much electricity in the air.

An Extraordinary Manifesto.

At a meeting of the "Cosmopolitan Conference," yesterday, the following notice was read, and it was decided to print 30,000 copies, and put them on the corners of the streets of this City:

PLAYED OUT.

Elections are played out. When one "repeater" is worth five votes, one "stuffer" is worth five "repeaters," and one "counter" counts more than them all. Legislation is played out. When it becomes a vote-market, its "laws" a matter of bargain and sale. And the patience of the people will be shortly played out.

The Grand Duke Alexis—Cincinnati Redeeming its Character for Courtesy.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 28.—The movement to invite the Grand Duke to visit Cincinnati on behalf of the citizens, has taken a definite and substantial shape, and a Committee, with HENRY PROBASCO as Chairman, will proceed to Louisville to-morrow night to personally tender him the hospitalities of the city. If he comes he will be entertained at the Burnett House, where the grand ball will occur.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28.—The Grand Duke and Mr. MACHEN visited the Benton Mission Sunday-school today, and Mr. MACHEN delivered a brief address to the children. This event is specially noteworthy, as it is the first time the Grand Duke has visited any church, other than the Greek Church, since he has been in the country.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 28.—Admiral POSSET telegraphs Mayor JOHNSON that the Grand Duke will arrive here on Friday, and remain on board the *Great Republic*.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Difference of Opinion in the Committee on the Nature of Their Work.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 28.—The Congressional Investigating Committee is divided as to the powers conferred upon it by the resolution of Congress. Mr. ARCHER contends that the investigation extends to whether the State really has a republican form of government. SCHOFIELD says that the committee should merely report how far United States officials have been mixed up in the late unpleasantness. The majority of the committee favor public sessions. Judge OGDEN, Messrs. JEWELL and CAMPBELL, of the Democratic Executive Committee, Gov. WARMOTH, Gen. EMORY, Speaker CARTER, Ex-Gov. SHARKEY, of Mississippi, and a great number of prominent Democrats have been in consultation with the Committee today. Mayor FLANDERS offered a room in the City Hall for the Committee's meeting, but the offer was declined. The Committee will determine to-night as to the line of investigation. They will probably meet at the United States Court-house.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Boys' House of Refuge in New-Orleans was burned on Saturday night. Loss, $20,000.

The Galveston, Texas, Chamber of Commerce asks Congress to refund the cotton tariff.

The new ice-boat *Maryland*, recently built at a cost of $150,000, was destroyed by fire last night in Baltimore.

The schooner *Wm. Tell* upset on the 25th on the Texas coast, and the Captain and two passengers were drowned.

Miss SALLY EDMUNDS, of Griswold, Conn., aged seventy, was found burned to death in her house on Thursday afternoon.

WM. H. WHITNEY was fatally injured on the Boston and Albany Railroad at Springfield on Saturday night.

The one hundred and thirty-fifth birthday of THOMAS PAYNE was celebrated at Avenue Hall, St. Louis, yesterday.

The Merchants' Association, of Milwaukee, Wis., have passed resolutions opposing the bill pending in Congress for the remission of duties on building materials for Chicago.

HON. NORMAN S. EDDY, Secretary of State of Indiana, died suddenly, yesterday morning, of heart disease, at his residence in Indianapolis.

DANIEL MURRAY, of Rocklock, N. Y., sixty years old, was thrown from a wagon by a runaway horse, on Saturday, and died yesterday morning. He leaves a family.

ABNER L. SMITH, of Cortland, N. Y., was attacked and beaten recently at the supper-table in a Homer, N. Y., hotel by two brothers named COON, and was dangerously wounded. His relatives reside in this City.

MICHAEL HECK, aged forty-six years, a German residing in Germantown, N. Y., was injured in jumping from the owl-train on the Hudson River Railroad, on Saturday night, and died soon after.

LOUISA FOWLER has obtained a verdict of $4,000 and costs against DAVID A. MARTIN for breach of promise of marriage, after seven years' courtship. Both reside in Plattsville, Ulster County.

In Hornellsville, on Friday evening, the floor of an auction room, during a sale of millinery gave way, and precipitated all into the cellar, severely injuring several ladies among others.

"IKE" BROKAW, a gambler in San Francisco, has been convicted of murder in the second degree, for killing ROBERT EVANS. He is also under indictment for shooting another man at Sacramento.

A stage employé near Newton, Kansas, on Wednesday fired at one TAYLOR, with whom he had quarreled, and killed a man named MERRILL, a friend of TAYLOR'S, whereupon TAYLOR shot and killed the stage-man.

Rev. Dr. Robinson's Attack of Small-Pox—Louisville Gossip About Him.

After recording the fact that Rev. Dr. STUART ROBINSON is recovering from his severe attack of small-pox, a Louisville correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes:

"He has done a great deal of harm in his capacity as a leader of the Southern Presbyterian Church, and he ought to have time to make some reparation. His people love him dearly, and are rejoiced at the prospect of his speedy recovery. I am glad, for another reason, that Dr. ROBINSON didn't die of small-pox. When it was made known that he had the small-pox, a report was circulated among those who were not friendly to him, that during the war, while sojourning in Canada, he aided and abetted an effort to send that loathsome disease into the Southern prisons in which the Union soldiers were confined; and it was firmly believed by some that the disease was now sent upon him as a retribution for his alleged murderous designs, and the report would doubtless have been published as a part of his obituary notice had he succumbed to the scabs. Of course he never did or thought of doing such a wicked thing; and, if he had been guilty of so cruel a crime, it would be foolish to suppose that retribution would come after so long a time—after he had agreed to 'let by-gones be bygones.'

May I not tell a joke on the Rev. Doctor of Southern Divinity? He enjoys a joke and I am sure he will laugh at this one. It was reported during his illness, while he was very low, even at the very gate of the cemetery, so to speak, that the physicians found it necessary to resort to the transfusion of blood in order to save his life. This extraordinary surgical operation was much talked about by the friends and acquaintances of the great man whose life was supposed to have been thus almost miraculously saved. Everybody wanted to learn the particulars about it—how it was done, and by whom—and one gentleman pressed the matter so far as to ask a Presbyterian not in sympathy with Dr. ROBINSON: 'What animal did they take the blood from?' 'From a mule, of course!' was the reply. This joke will not need any explanation for those who know Dr. ROBINSON'S reputation for downright stubbornness. There was no transfusion, however.

It is said that Dr. ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE, on his death-bed, only a short time before Dr. ROBINSON was taken ill, said that 'two things are necessary for the good of the Presbyterian Church in Kentucky and the South—first, that the Lord take me to Heaven; and, second, that he take Dr. ROBINSON back to Ireland, and keep him there.'"

Reception of Philadelphia Yale Alumni.

Rev. Dr. SAUNDERS, of Philadelphia, has invited the Alumni of Yale College residing in that city, and the personal friends of Rev. L. L. LANGSTROTH, the distinguished naturalist and inventor, and of Rev. Dr. N. PORTER, President of Yale College, to meet these gentlemen at his residence, Thirty-ninth-street, above Market, on Thursday, Feb. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M. These three friends, who alone were for several sessions, while students in Yale College, members of Prof. OLMSTEAD'S family, are now about to meet, the first time in forty years. Many of our most distinguished citizens will assemble to greet these visitors on that occasion, which will be enlivened by appropriate addresses from Hon. MORTON MCMICHAEL, Hon. J. W. FORNEY, and other eminent gentlemen. Responses may be expected from the newly-elected President, and also from the great naturalist, a native of Philadelphia, who has been honored within the two past years with the Presidency of a Scientific Convention at Cleveland and another at St. Louis.

The Wife of Ex-Gov. Reynolds, of Missouri, Fatally Burned by Her Clothing Taking Fire at an Open Grate.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Jan. 26.

About 5 o'clock last evening, as Mr. JOHN A. EDWARDS was passing the residence of Ex-Gov. REYNOLDS, No. 1,212 Pine-street, he was startled by cries of "murder" and shrieks for assistance. Upon responding to the screams and entering the house, he found Mrs. REYNOLDS on the floor enveloped in flames, which had already consumed her clothing, with the exception of a small portion of the under-garments. He immediately threw a rug over her and extinguished the flames, after which he hurried out for medical assistance. On his return with a physician the lady was insensible. Her hands, feet and limbs were so fearfully burned that the skin was gone and the flesh was cracked open, presenting a horrible appearance. She died at 2 o'clock this morning. Mrs. REYNOLDS had complained of feeling unwell for a day or two, and, doubtless, feeling cold, approached the open grate at which her clothing caught fire. With the exception of one servant girl she was entirely alone in the house at the time.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

English Press Views on the American Case.

On Jan. 12, the London *Times* remarks that, although it is expressly provided by the Washington Treaty that each vessel shall be the subject of a separate inquiry, the decision of the arbitrators on the *Alabama* herself must inevitably govern the issue of "the claims generally known as the *Alabama* claims." In all the circumstances of her ill-omened career this famous cruiser fully deserved her evil pre-eminence. These facts appear to be fairly stated in the American case, however invidious the construction which it is sought to put upon them; and some of our readers may be surprised to find how different an aspect they present when divested of the *ex post facto* coloring which has surrounded them for so many years, and simply viewed as they actually occurred. No candid Englishman would deny that on the side of the United States there are some effective points; but they are marred by the eagerness of the draughtsman to prove too much. It is virtually maintained that neutrality is a state with almost unlimited liability, but without any corresponding rights, and that it was incumbent on Great Britain, if she could not see her way to help the United States, at least to insure them absolutely against the acts of British ship-builders. Of course, if this principle be accepted by the arbitrators as resulting from the rules in article 6, Great Britain must submit to its consequences. We cannot, however, bring ourselves to believe that it will be so accepted, and we are sure that, if it be, the situation of neutrals, already most trying, will henceforth be well nigh intolerable. On Jan. 13, the *Times* is not surprised, considering how severely American commerce suffered during the war, that a stricter view of neutral liabilities than has ever governed the practice of the United States Government should now be adopted by it as against Great Britain. But it is surprised that absolutely no account should be taken in the American case of the prodigious difficulties which must be overcome by any neutral Government, and especially by the British Government, before it can suppress illegal equipments. No strain ever put on the Neutrality laws of the United States can be compared with that to which England's were subjected. It is not merely that incredible efforts were made by the Confederate Government to evade them; but that, owing to England's manifold ship-building transactions, it was impossible to identify a ship as destined for the Confederate service without positive evidence of that fact. Nor can the *Times* help expressing its regret that, although Mr. ADAMS' dispatches frequently obtained acknowledgments of the prompt action taken by the British Government, the scantiest possible recognition is accorded in the American case to instances of its successful interposition, and it is even maintained that no credit at all is due to Great Britain for detaining and purchasing the rams.

GEN. SCHENCK.

Text of His Letter of Resignation from the Emma Mining Committee.

The report of recent transactions of the Emma Mining Company mentions the receipt of the following letter:

LONDON, Dec. 6, 1871.

DEAR SIR.—I hereby resign my place as a Director of the Emma Silver Mining Company, and request you to communicate this notice of the fact to the Board at their next meeting.

In thus withdrawing from the trust reposed in me, I desire to express to my associates in the management of the company my sincere and high appreciation of each and every one of them as gentlemen of distinguished position and character, with whom it has been to me a pleasure to be connected. My resignation is upon grounds purely personal to myself. In consenting to become a director, I know that I but exercised a private and individual right, in no way incompatible with public or official duty; but I prefer to take away from some who have criticized me even a pretext for their comments or attacks. I beg, therefore, to record my assurance to you and the other members of the Board that I continue to have the fullest confidence in the value and profitableness of the property they have in charge, in which I still hold all the shares I have been able to take.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROBT. C. SCHENCK.
GEORGE ANDERSON, Esq., M. P., Chairman, &c.

INDIA.

Progress of the Looshai Expedition—The Difficulties to be Overcome.

From the Bombay Gazette.

Both columns of the expeditionary force are now being pushed forward with vigor, and the reports from the front are very satisfactory. The Silchar column had on the 17th of December reached a place called Tipai Mookh, on the River Baruk, seventy or eighty miles in advance of Luckipoor, in a southerly direction, while Gen. BROWNLOW'S advanced post on the 15th was at a village on the Rai Jan Klang Range. Both divisions have already come in contact with unfriendly natives, but if these collisions may be taken as fair examples of the opposition to be met with, the promenade through the Looshai country will give the soldiers but little excitement in the way of fighting. The Cachar column was the first to meet with resistance; one of its working parties was attacked on the 1st, when a dozen Looshais were killed and five of their heads brought into camp. Then a small reconnoitering party belonging to the Chittagong column, when on the 14th they surprised the village of a tribe who had resisted all overtures, were fired upon; the fire of the enemy did no harm, but the rifles of the Goorkhas brought down seven or eight of the savages. The two columns are now only about eighty miles from each other, so that a march of forty miles by each would result in a junction. But the country is described as a terrible one in which to make roads, and even forty miles of such a country, over a succession of hills and morasses, covered with an almost impenetrable jungle, cannot be traversed in a hurry. The following short extract from a letter written by an officer from Mynadnur gives an excellent idea of the kind of country through which the forces have to march: "It is in truth a terrible country in which to construct roads. An endless succession of steep muddy tilas or hillocks, averaging from 100 to 800 feet in height, clad from base to summit in impenetrable bamboo jungle or equally difficult forest, a tangle of matted underwood and creepers, separated at their bases by belts of thorny cane-brake and deep ravines with treacherous, muddy bottoms—such are the principal features of the country. Like most disagreeable places, it is picturesque in the extreme, and it has the advantage of being shady; for hours together the force marches on without once emerging in the sunlight, the path winding along the hillside through an arch of green bamboos, relieved here and there by huge forest trees covered with ferns and orchids, or through groves of wild plantains and fan-shaped palms. The stillness in quite oppressive, and is only broken by the occasional distant bark of the khakur or the plaintive cries of the noolook, a black, hairy ape who frequents the densest parts of the forest, and who, though often heard, is rarely seen. These monkeys go about in large troops, and their cry, which somewhat resembles the bark of a puppy repeated in different keys, is melancholy in the extreme.

Small-Pox in Hudson County.

Notwithstanding the statements of the authorities, the small-pox is still said to exist, in an epidemic form, at Hoboken and Union Hill. At one time the disease was so virulent at the latter place that the authorities closed the schools, and they have not been opened, as the school moneys were wanted to secure a wholesale vaccination. The disease was then thought to have abated, but competent physicians now assert that there are more cases than ever before, and the number is variously estimated at from twenty-five to fifty. What the real number is, on account of the ineffectual measures taken by the authorities to secure returns, cannot be known. Rumor also assigns a large number of cases to the meadow lands back of Hoboken, but they are not reported to the health authorities, and the City Physician, who has been careful in his inquiries, does not believe the disease to exist to any great extent.

Organization of the Hildese Bund.

The first day of the Hildese Bund Convention commenced yesterday morning at Dramatic Hall. Delegates were present from all the clubs in the United States. The President of the New-York Bund, Mr. BRELING, read a history of the society since its organization, and stated that the object of the Convention was to form a central Bund, to be the headquarters of all the different bunds in the country. Mr. LOEWRY, President of the Executive Committee, read a report from which the following are extracts:

There are now 8,000 members of the Bund. The Hildese Bund consists of three central bodies and 187 clubs. The receipts up to January, 1872, were $56,349 51, of which $36,351 52 has been placed in the relief fund, $24,949 has been paid to the members for relief. The present capital is $13,019 87, and adding the balance of above receipts, now amounts to $23,422 39. Since the organization $59,000 has been paid to the widows and relatives of deceased members. The election for the central officers yesterday, resulted as follows: President, Mr. BRELING, (by acclamation;) First Vice-President, Mr. FITEMAN, of Baltimore; Second Vice-President, Mr. HENLEIN, of Philadelphia; Secretary, Mr. AMMEL—all by acclamation. Mr. HENLEIN refused to accept the office of Vice-President, and suggested that the members had better elect that officer out of the New-York delegates. This was agreed to, and Mr. FURTHAM, of this City, was elected. Mr. SCHMIDT, of Brooklyn, was elected Financial Secretary, and Mr. KLEINSCHMIDT, Treasurer. Representatives, a Board of Finance, Executive Board and Committees on Order of Business, Estimates for Expenses, Relief Fund, Laws and Ways and Means were then elected. The meeting then adjourned until 7 o'clock to-morrow night. After the meeting the members and delegates partook of a sumptuous banquet, prepared in one of the ante-rooms.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Pardons Committee have commuted the sentence of death pronounced on GUSTAVE MAROTEAU, the consumptive Communist journalist, to hard labor for life. The prisoner has been at death's door for some time past.

A dinner had been given at Naples to the members of the Telegraphic Congress. The first toast was in honor of VOLTA. Prof. PALMIERI, in an excellent speech, summing up the triumphs of the electric telegraph, added that no city was so fitted to receive the Congress as the birthplace of VOLTA, who might be called the father of electric telegraphy.

The death of the Marchese SPINOLA, the husband of his daughter, "*du côte gauche*," called King VICTOR EMMANUEL suddenly back from Rome. SPINOLA died from fever and congestion of lungs, brought on from a fit of rage. He was forty-two years of age. He was buried with almost regal splendor. Forty-two torches were borne before him, and a long procession of carriages followed him. Two squadrons of cavalry, the Lucca Regiment and a portion of the Regiment of the Guides, preceded the coffin.

The sympathizers with the old Catholic movement at Rome have started a weekly paper in French, called the *Espérance de Rome*. Dr. FREDERIC NERY is the editor, and the prospectus states that Dr. DOLLINGER, Father HYACINTHE, and Profs. FREIDRICH, REINKINS and MICHELIS have promised their support and cooperation. "Our religious programme," the editor says, "is resumed thus: Church reform—no schism—but spiritual union in a Church truly Catholic with all those who believe in Christ and hold to the Apostles' Creed. In politics we advocate universal peace. We desire the unity, development and prosperity of Italy, that she may become the true representative of political and religious liberty."

Writing from Rome on Jan. 7, the *Echo* correspondent writes: "Small-pox is still prevalent in Florence, but not to the same extent as in Rome. There it is raging. The Bavarian Minister died there of small-pox, after three days' illness. The American Minister's departure is postponed on account of small-pox having broken out in the house he had engaged in Via S. Basilio. Most of the foreign Ministers had taken apartments in hotels, owing to the preposterous prices demanded by lodging-house keepers; but the hotels, if their apartments were more moderate, have so acquired the art of swelling their bills, that in despair the poor fleeced diplomatists have been obliged to leave them and go into apartments."

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: "For some time past the Berlin papers have been protesting, with various degrees of indignation, against the public immorality of the capital, and the alarming insecurity of the streets. The constant reports of scandalous disturbances of order initiated by the more turbulent of the *demi-monde* and their 'protectors,' the daring robberies effected in broad daylight, the elaborate waylayings of strangers suspected of opulence, and provincial crudity by sharpers,—these and other little affairs of a like nature are to be found recorded with a faithful minuteness in the new Berlin *Figaro*. And certainly, if a quarter of these reports are accurate, the state of Berlin offers abundant grounds for the charge preferred by some of the papers that the city is fast becoming another Paris. Indeed, it is very much doubted whether in rude interruptions of order and in daring demonstration of vice it has not long ago shot ahead of its more graceful if more corrupt rival. The Liberal papers call on Parliament to consider the evils and to devise special regulations for the restoration of decency and order. Yesterday's issue of the high Tory paper, the *Neue Preussische Zeitung*, has a leader on the same subject. It allows the need of exceptional remedies insisted on by the Liberal press, though it taunts the latter with inconsistency in decrying the 'shamelessness and brutality of the streets, while they recommend the godlessness of the family and the schools.'

OBITUARY.

Joseph Bruce, of Madison County.

JOSEPH BRUCE, one of the pioneers of Madison County, New-York, died at his residence in Lenox on Saturday, aged eighty-three years. He was an officer in the war of 1812; for many years President of the Bank of Whitestown, and always prominently identified with the business interests of Madison County. Deceased was the father of Gen. BENJ. F. BRUCE, and grandfather of DWIGHT H. BRUCE, Postmaster of Syracuse.

Joseph B. Lyman.

JOSEPH B. LYMAN, Agricultural Editor of the *Tribune*, died yesterday morning at his residence in Richmond Hill, Long Island, and was buried last night at Jamaica.

Mr. LYMAN was born in Massachusetts, and graduated at Yale College. He then studied law, and went to New-Orleans to practise his profession, in which he had gained a respectable position at the breaking out of the war. He then came North, and lived for several years in Stamford, Conn. While here, he and his wife together wrote *The Philosophy of Housekeeping*, and contributed articles of a social and literary character to various newspapers. These experimental essays brought him into communication with New-York journalism, and he came to this City to begin the useful and successful career which has been suddenly cut short by his death. He acted for about two years as agricultural editor of the *World*, next became managing editor of *Hearth and Home*, and then became attached to the *Tribune*.

In the course of his professional life he traveled extensively in the South and West, and his conscientiousness and sagacity made his letters especially valuable. He was a prominent member of the Farmers' Club, and also of the Rural Club, and was connected in an honorary capacity with numerous horticultural and agricultural societies. He was an easy and forcible speaker, but never spoke except upon subjects with which he was thoroughly conversant. He had a quite unusual capacity for work, in matters which interested him, and has left several posthumous works on agriculture, in a state approaching completion.

Charter-Making in New-Jersey.

New-Jersey seems to be infected with a charter-making epidemic, and the Legislature is likely, before the end of its session, to have a large amount of work in making new and remaking old charters. The cities in which these changes of most importance are to be made are Jersey City, Hoboken, Bayonne, Elizabeth, Paterson and Camden.

Jersey City having had three new charters in as many years, and the party which made the last one remaining in power, is not to have a new one entire, but will have the latest one considerably patched. The changes which are most necessary and which will be made are those affecting the sales of lands for taxes, in which all previous charters have been defective, and of the passage of titles of such lands; and one increasing the Police force and the salary of the officers, and making some change in the Fire Department.

In Hoboken, the charter now under consideration is for the proposed consolidated city to contain in addition to Hoboken the present townships of Weehawken, West Hoboken, North Bergen and town of Union.

The Bayonne charter is being so amended as to give greater power to the Common Council, and also to better define their duties and powers. The power to open and lay out streets, and to carry on other improvements, will also be greatly increased.

The charter of Elizabeth is being revised throughout. The powers of the Common Council will be more limited than heretofore. The finances of the city are to be under the control of a Board of Finance, who are to sell bonds only upon advertisement. It also provides for a Controller and Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

The charter for Paterson does not propose to make any material changes in form, but to put the Government in such a position that it may work smoothly and prevent a dead lock, such as occurred last Spring and has crippled the city ever since.

Camden is to have an entirely new charter, which is now ready for presentation to the Legislature and will pass without difficulty.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Gov. Woods, of Utah, Vetoes the State Convention Bill.

He Advises the Discontinuance of Polygamy.

The "Apostles" in a Rage Denounce the Message as an Insult.

English Attitude on the French Treaty of Commerce.

The Czar and the Pope Coming to an Understanding.

Catholic Bishops to be Reinstated in Polish Dioceses.

UTAH.

Veto of the Act to Hold a State Convention—Rage of the "Apostles" and Saints in the Legislature.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 27.—Gov. WOODS today returned to the Legislative Assembly, without his approval, the act providing for the holding of a Convention to prepare a constitution for the admission of Utah. He suggests that the organic act of Utah contemplates only such matters as relate to the domestic concerns of the Territory, and no power is therein given to abolish one form of government and adopt another. The power that created alone can destroy. Without special authority from Congress, the Territorial Legislature has no right to act upon the subject of admission. Further, Utah having less than the required population under the present apportionment to one representative in Congress, he thinks it would be well to await the pleasure of the General Government. The Governor, in conclusion, says:

"To become a State in the Union is not a right, but a privilege. Good judgment, would, therefore, require that before any Convention should be called, Utah should place herself in harmonic relations with the General Government. The first and highest duty of the citizen is obedience to law. All violations of the laws of Congress should cease. Polygamy should be be abandoned, and laws should be enacted by you in accord with the laws of Congress upon that subject. Until that is done the people of Utah cannot expect, nor should they ask, admission as a State. Religious toleration in the United States is as broad as the wants of humanity; but the Government cannot tolerate church dogmas which set at naught its statutes. It is to be regretted that differences of opinion should arise in matters of legislation between the Legislative and Executive Departments. But it is my duty to interpret the law as I understand it, and such shall be my course of action." The Governor's veto message in the House created much excitement, and members indulged in bitter invective. Mr. TAYLOR, one of the apostles, exclaimed, "Are we nonentities? Are we serfs? Have we rendered ourselves criminal by putting the power into the hands of the people to ask for admission into the Union? The polygamy clause of this message," said he, "I consider an open insult to us. It is worn threadbare, and has become a stench in the nostrils of all respectable people. What laws have we violated? And if if we have violated any, why are we not punished for it? Even murderers are brought to testify against us, and every means used to prove us guilty of polygamy. If contrary to the Constitution or laws of the United States, why don't the Federal Judges prosecute under the United States laws? Is this House to be insulted by such charges as are contained in the document from the Governor? I say no. I throw it back in his face, and tell him it is a falsehood. [Voices, "Hear! hear!"] We are American citizens and demand the rights of such. Mr. JAMES H. YOUNG did not care a snap for the veto, and asked no odds of the Governor or any other man.

Mr. ROCKWOOD said they had been abused long enough, and that he would gladly die a martyr to the Mormon cause. If there was any of the blood of our forefathers of seventy-six in the Assembly, they would at once resent the insult.

On the motion of Mr. J. W. YOUNG, a committee of three, to act with a similar committee from the Council, were appointed to draft a joint resolution for the purpose named in the vetoed act. The same committee were instructed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the House in regard to the offensive charges in the Governor's veto message.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Prince of Wales Going to the Mediterranean—The Commercial Treaty with France.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Prince of WALES contemplates a sea-voyage as soon as pleasant weather sets in. The Royal yacht *Victoria & Albert* is now refitting for the Prince's convenience, and during the month of April His Royal Highness will embark for a cruise in the Mediterranean and to the Madeira Islands. Queen VICTORIA will not, as has been stated, open the approaching session of Parliament in person. A messenger left the Foreign Office yesterday with important dispatches for Lord LYONS, the British Embassador to France. These dispatches state definitely the attitude of the English Government with regard to the commercial treaty between the two nations, and are intended to rectify the misapprehensions which have prevailed in France as to the position of England upon the subject.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Count of Paris and Count of Chambord—The Pope and the Czar.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—A dispatch from Frohsdorff says nothing is known there of the alleged approaching visit of the Count de PARIS to the Count de CHAMBORD.

ROME, Jan. 28.—The Pope, yesterday, granted an audience to the Grand Duke MICHAEL, brother of the Czar of Russia. This is regarded as indicative of a reconciliation of the differences which have existed between His Holiness and the Czar. It is reported that the Pope will, in return for permission to refill the vacant Polish Episcopal Sees, expressly sanction the adoption of the Russian language in the Roman Catholic Churches of those provinces with a mixed population, lying between Russia proper and Poland proper.

Verdict of Justifiable Homicide.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 28.—This afternoon HENRY WILLIAMS, colored, insulted an Italian woman, keeper of a fruit-stand, in front of the Maxwell House. WILLIAM HYRONEMUS, a respectable citizen, interfered, and was knocked down by WILLIAMS. HYRONEMUS drew a pistol and fired at WILLIAMS, but missed, and was again knocked down. HYRONEMUS on rising, found WILLIAMS advancing with a stone in his hand, and fired four shots, eventually killing WILLIAMS. A Coroner's inquest was immediately held, and a verdict of "justifiable homicide" rendered. The affair has created much excitement.

Destructive Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28.—A fire broke out in the extensive works of the St. Louis Brass and Hardware Manufacturing Company, No. 869 North Second-street, at 5 o'clock this morning, and extended to the lime and commission house of M. D. WELTZELL & Co., on one side, and the tobacco factory of MORAN & POWELL on the other. All the buildings were destroyed. The loss on the brass foundry is estimated at $127,000; insured for $52,000. The loss of HELTZELL & Co. is about $20,000; insurance not stated. The loss of MORAN & POWELL is $15,000; insurance $9,500. The names of the company sustaining the losses could not be ascertained today.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Paris Election—Preliminaries of the Struggle—Attitude of the Press—Significance of the Result—An Example of Party Feeling—Decadence of Princes—The Late Commune.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 8, 1872.

The story of the Irish prize-porker, who was so pig-headed in his obstinacy that he could not be driven to the Limerick Fair unless made to believe that his master really wished to go to Cork, will be recalled by many who read the results of yesterday's elections in this city. M. VAUTRAIN was elected Deputy for Paris by a very fair majority. I have already told you of the dispersion of the "Union of the Press," and of the failure of the so-called Party of Order to agree upon any candidate. The members could only agree in agreeing to disagree, and the only point upon which they finally came to accord was that each journal should follow its own line of policy and support any candidate it pleased. This was the very thing the President desired. The Government organs, *Des Débats* at their head, came out uncommonly strong for M. VAUTRAIN, and among the other bits of temptation it offered for votes was the declaration that M. THIERS earnestly desired the election of M. VAUTRAIN, who would have all of the Presidential influence, and that he had promised, in case his candidate was chosen, to bring the Assembly back to Paris. Anything is fair in love, war and party tactics, it is said, and hence we must grant this *ruse de guerre*; but few will be eager to believe that M. THIERS, who was so very hard upon official candidates under the Empire, made any promise of the kind or even gave the weight of his influence. I do not say he did not, but reasoning logically I do not exactly see how he could. At any rate, some very strong influences were at work for M. VAUTRAIN, and, setting aside the idea of official and governmental aid, we must fall back upon the pig-headed obstinacy of the Parisians in voting for the man they were warned against with all the force of fifteen large daily journals. It is by no means unreasonable to suppose that if these fifteen journals had combined their forces upon VAUTRAIN the people would have given VICTOR HUGO a large majority. There are no people in the world so fond of doing what they ought not to do, or what they are forbidden to do, as the people of Paris, but we must confess that all of us have a touch of the same spirit, and that if it is not shown in our country, it is because we are allowed to do pretty much as we please. The law only stops us at a point when all honest, right-hearted men would stop of their own accord.

ATTITUDE OF THE PRESS.

As I have remarked, fifteen of the larger dailies were opposed to the candidate of M. THIERS, and resolved to oppose him, but then the question came, by whom? They could not go for VICTOR HUGO, and when it came to a decision upon another name fifteen names were presented, and each journal continued to vote for its own candidate. Consequently the idea of reorganizing the Union without the *Débats* and the *Liberté* had to be given up. Then the fifteen came upon a common ground, and resolved to urge abstention from the polls. They did so, indeed, with all their power, and the effect of it was the election of M. VAUTRAIN, and a vastly larger vote than has been cast in any of the preceding elections. From this it may be argued that the only true way of correcting the bad habit of staying away from the polls is to advise every man not to vote. If it could be managed so as to get a Government decree against voting every man would be certain to deposit his ballot, if he ran the risk of breaking his neck in doing so.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RESULT.

The parties defeated—and there are so many of them that I shall not pretend to give their names—all say that the election of M. VAUTRAIN was certain, and the fifteen journals, or those of them which have appeared at the hour I write, show the usual ingenuity in coloring their defeat. Some of them indulge in recrimination, and sneer at the "official candidate;" the Radical papers which sustain VICTOR HUGO assert that it was due to the promise that if M. VAUTRAIN was elected the Assembly would return to Paris, and say, now let us see how the promise will be kept; some claim a triumph because there were 270,000 abstentions, which was the mode of protesting against M. VAUTRAIN which they had advised. It is true that there were this number of abstentions, out of 480,000 voters registered, but it is not asserted in the same connection that there were over 320,000 abstentions in the previous elections. Others say that the result was due to the fact that they kept out of the matter altogether, and claim that to them it is perfectly indifferent whether the Deputy chosen be VICTOR or VAUTRAIN, for, in reality, there is no great choice between them. It is *rouge bonnet* and *bonnet rouge*, or, in our vernacular, "six of one and half a dozen of the other." All of these excuses show the humiliation of defeat, for it cannot be denied that M. THIERS and the moderate Republicans have gained a great victory. If there is really any moral to be drawn from this election, except that I have given in the similie of the Irish pig, it is in favor of the Republic. Those who say that it shows an important growth in republicanism among the electors of Paris have much to support their view. On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that M. VAUTRAIN was warmly supported by *Les Débats* and the other Orleanist journals, and by no others, except the *Bien Public*, the semi-official organ of the President. The *Siècle* did say that it would support him, but that he was a hard pill to swallow. For my part, I do not see how any patriotic Frenchman got round his plain line of duty in this case in voting for M. VAUTRAIN. I should add that I use the word Frenchman in contradistinction to the Socialists, who voted for VICTOR HUGO, whatever patriotism they may have. It was a very plain case the moment the party of Order failed to present a candidate, and was summed up in the words, "HUGO or VAUTRAIN." There ought to be no hesitation in a dilemma of that kind. M. VAUTRAIN is the President of the Council-General of the Department of the Seine; he is a very rich man and has a large monetary interest in the well-being of the country, and nothing has been urged against him by his enemies except the fact that he was a Mayor on the 18th of March. There is no particular crime in that, so far as I can see, and it does not appear that M. VAUTRAIN was in any way connected with the Communal insurrection. He is a moderate Republican, striped with Orleanism, and is prepared to maintain the Republic if he can; if he cannot he will never be guillotined for his obstinate opposition to D'AUMALE or his nephew.

AN EXAMPLE OF PARTY FEELING.

A curious example of party feeling has lately been shown in the public subscription opened by the *Figaro* for the families of the brave *gendarmes* shot in the Rue Haxo. This excellent corps has been badly treated since the 4th of September, and has been kicked and cuffed about in a manner quite unmerited. Of course the excuse was that they were only awaiting the signal of NALOLEON III. to take up arms in his favor. Count KERATRY, on his arriving to the Prefecture of Police, ordered all of the *gendarmes* to give up their guns, and while the turbulent men of Belleville and Popincourt were being armed. Then they were ordered into the field, and from that time out whenever any serious work was done the *gendarmes* had the heaviest part of it. Some fifty of them remained at their posts at the cost of their lives, the Government forgetting to relieve them in its flight to Versailles. Some of these men were stoned to death or drowned by the crowd, and thirty of them were imprisoned and afterward shot by the insurgents. They died like brave men as did their brothers in the field. The Government made no allowance for the usual indemnities given to all other corps, nor for the pensions due to the widows and orphans of the men shot. To remedy this injustice the *Figaro* opened a public subscription which has amounted to the sum of 283,000 francs. The Orleans princes subscribed for five hundred francs each, and "An Exile" (for which read NAPOLEON III.) gave five thousand francs. With this beginning the subscription was sure to be a success, and everybody who was anybody at all had to see his name in the lists. An incident gave a party impulse to the affair. Help was asked for the families of the *gendarmes* shot by the insurgents, and at the same time the Radicals had opened a subscription for the families of the insurgents. The former had reached the sum of 175,000 francs; the latter was lingering between 4,000 and 5,000 francs. At this moment M. LOUIS BLANC and others proposed that the two subscriptions should be united, and the proceeds equally distributed between the families of those who were shot and those who shot them. M. BLANC sent twenty francs to each of these subscriptions, placing the forty francs in the hands of the editor of the *Temps*, to be given when the union took place. This was so ridiculous that a new impulse was given to the *Figaro's* subscription, adding fifty thousand francs in a single day. M. LOUIS BLANC, however, had the benefit of his proposal, which may aid him in a new election and the satisfaction of getting back his forty francs.

DECADENCE OF PRINCES.

I hope you will not be shocked when I say that I saw his Excellency Prince METTERNICH yesterday in a common cab, at thirty sous the course, or forty-five sous if he engaged it by the hour. This sum does not include the *pour boire*, for which add five sous. To make the scandal still greater the Prince took an open cab, and was looking about him, as if unaware of his want of dignity. If the streets had not been watered, his own celebrated "buffs" would have thrown dust in his eyes a moment later, for they came dashing by with their new American owner. The Prince gave a quick glance at the carriage, and, twirling a bit of whisker between the thumb and finger, put it into his mouth—the whisker, not the thumb—with the utmost gravity. I have no idea of the significance of this gesture, unless it was due to the fact that the arms of the noble house of METTERNICH has not yet disappeared from the panels of the carriage. The Prince gave a farewell dinner a few nights ago at which the *intimes* looked their last upon the Metternich silver, and bade adieu to his famous Johannésbérger. The sale of his horses is a good proof that he does not mean to return to Paris at once, and his loss will be felt here. What the *modistes* will do without Madame la Princess is more than I can say.

THE LATE COMMUNE.

Two hours hence will be sold the library of the only gentleman among the members of the Commune. DELESCLUZE stood out prominently in that band of Bohemians and crack-brained enthusiasts, and one could see at a glance that it lacked but one thing—fortune—to make him as conservative as a Duke of the old régime. The same may be said of the Comte DE ROCHFORT-LUCAY, had he been caught, as EMERSON says, about a century ago. If the old Marquis had been rich he would never have married his cook nor turned his *gamin*, HENRI, out to shift for himself in the gutters of Paris. DELESCLUZE was a man of extremely aristocratic personal tastes and habits, but he was poor. This is shown by his library to be sold this evening, which consists of some 500 volumes, mostly text-books and works of reference upon the sciences and political economy. The only book of any value is a "Tacitus," full of comments and notes by DELESCLUZE, and this his aged sister will keep as a souvenir. The rest will not bring twenty-five cents the volume.

ASHBY.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Programme of the Examinations This Week—Rules for Marking and Rating the Students.

Today the semi-annual examination of the students of the College of the City of New-York will begin at the College, to continue through six days. On the 26th of September the faculty decided that the following system of marks, examination and promotion should be made the basis:

1. Recitations and other exercises shall be marked, and the marks exhibited semi-monthly. As heretofore, the marks will indicate to the student and to the faculty the instructors' opinions of each student's application and success, but they shall not be counted in the determination of proficiency and standing.
2. Immediately before the examination the instructors shall report to the faculty those students whose term marks are below six-tenths of the maximum.
3. The examination maximum in each subject shall be one hundred, taken as many times as there may have been recitations a week in that subject during the term.
4. In each subject the examination shall be partly, at least, in writing.
5. Every student who at the examination may have received less than five-tenths of the maximum in any study, shall be rated deficient in that study.
6. If any student receive from his instructor less than five-tenths of the examination maximum without having been reported as below six-tenths during the term, or if any student so reported be marked five-tenths or more at the examination, his case shall be referred to a committee of three instructors, to be appointed by the President. This committee shall consider the student's papers, and may re-examine him through his instructors. It shall confirm or correct the mark first given, and its report shall be final.
7. No student who may be ruled deficient in more than two studies shall be permitted to advance with his class.
8. No student shall be permitted to go back into the next class if he have seventy-five demerits, or if the faculty deem him unable to master the course of that class by going over it a second time.
9. The cases of the students who may be deficient in one subject, or in two subjects, shall be considered individually by the faculty, and it shall be the duty of each professor to call the attention of the faculty to every student who may be very deficient in his department in order that the faculty may determine whether he shall be permitted to advance.

The following is the programme of the examinations:

MONDAY, JAN. 29.

Senior Class, Room No. 12—Spherical Astronomy; Prof. Compton, examiner.
Junior Class, Room No. 13—Physics; Prof. Doremus, examiner.
Sophomore Class, drawing-room—Calculus and Logic; Profs. Docharty, Huntsman, tutor Fisher, examiners.
Freshman Class, Chapel—American Literature and Natural History; Profs. Barton, Draper; tutors Stratford, Burnet, examiners.
Introductory Class—French, Latin, German; tutors Fabregou, Tisdall, Roberts, Fiston, Hutten, examiners.

TUESDAY, JAN. 30.

Senior Class, Room No. 12—French, Spanish, German, Latin; Profs. Roemer, Morales, Werner, Herbermann, examiners.
Junior Class, Room No. 13—Metaphysics, Prof. Huntsman, examiner.
Sophomore Class, Drawing-room—English Synonyms, Prof. Barton, tutor; Fisher, examiner.
Freshman Class, Chapel—Trigonometry, Mensuration and Surveying; Prof. Docharty; tutors Sheldon, Godwin, Roberts, examiners.
Introductory Class—Drawing and Natural History; tutors Knox, Stratford, Abbe, examiners.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31.

Introductory Class—Book-keeping and phonography; tutor Walworth, examiner.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

Senior Class, Room No. 12—Chemistry; Prof. Doremus, examiner.
Junior Class, Room No. 13—Analytical Mechanics; Prof. Compton, examiner.
Sophomore Class, Drawing-room—French, Spanish, German, Latin, Greek; Profs. Roemer, Morales, Werner, Herbermann, Spencer; tutor Fabregou, examiners.
Freshman Class, Chapel—Descriptive Geometry; Prof. Koerner; tutors Woolf, Knox, examiners.
Introductory Class—English; tutors Fisher, Burnet, Abbe, Dougherty, examiners.

FRIDAY, FEB. 2.

Senior Class, Room No. 12—International Law; Prof. Huntsman, examiner.
Junior Class, Room No. 13—English Literature; Prof. Barton, examiner.
Sophomore Class, Drawing-room—Drawing; Prof. Koerner, examiner.
Freshman Class, Chapel—French, Spanish, German, Latin, Greek; Profs. Roemer, Morales, Werner, Herberman, Spencer; tutors Fabregou, Tisdall, Roberts, examiners.
Introductory Class—Algebra and Commercial Arithmetic; tutors Sheldon, Sim, McGuckin, Lydecker, examiners.

MONDAY, FEB. 5.

Junior Class, Room No. 13—Spanish, German, Latin, Greek; Profs. Morales, Werner, Herbermann, Spencer, examiners.

Convention of Amateur Editors.

The Eastern Amateur Press Association held its first Convention at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on Saturday, and was attended by thirty members of the amateur Press. Delegates were present from Boston, Philadelphia, New-Haven and other cities, with a large delegation from this City. The meeting was called to order by W. S. HILLYER, Jr., Chairman, at 3 P. M., and proceeded at once to the election of officers, with the following result: President, C. H. FOWLE, of Boston; Vice-Presidents, W. F. MILLER, of New-York; W. H. WATERS, of Philadelphia, and G. E. B. PUTNAM, of Boston; Secretary, G. H. LOUDEN, of Philadelphia; Treasurer, W. S. HILLYER, Jr., of New-York. A constitution was read and adopted, and the following gentlemen were elected honorary members: Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, Gen. W. S. HILLYER, and Mr. HORATIO ALGER, Jr. These gentlemen being present, made suitable acknowledgment of their sense of the honor conferred upon them. At 5 P. M. the members adjourned to a sumptuously-laid dinner-table, one of Mr. HAWK's *chefs d'œuvre*, and fully demonstrated their appreciation of his excellence in the epicurean art. The Convention afterward adjourned, to meet in Philadelphia in July. It was the largest gathering of the amateurs ever held. This Convention is not without significance when it is considered that the association is composed of boys. The amateurs print and publish between forty and fifty journals.

A POLITICAL LAWSUIT.

Ex-Collector Murphy Sued to Recover the Amount of a Political Assessment—The Plaintiff's Allegations Disproved by His Own Witnesses—Dismissal of the Complaint.

The suit of DANIEL SHEEHAN, formerly a Custom-house officer, against Ex-Collector MURPHY, to recover the amount of an assessment alleged to have been imposed upon him by Mr. MURPHY, was tried, on Saturday, before Justice HARTMAN. Although we published an account of the trial yesterday, it is worth reproducing. The first witness sworn was the plaintiff, who testified that he was an inspector in the Custom-house in 1870, having been appointed on July 3, 1869, and he was removed Dec. 20, 1870; his salary was $4 per day; on Sept. 30, 1870, while standing in the line in the Surveyor's office to have his pay-roll countersigned, he saw a notice posted near Mr. FULLER's desk which purported to be signed by Mr. MURPHY, and notified all employes that they were taxed two per cent. upon their salaries; the Surveyor's messenger also told him to go into the Surveyor's private office and pay his assessment; he went in and found FRENCH and CULVER, two of the Surveyor's clerks there; he offered a $100 bill, but as they could not change it he went out, got it changed, and, returning, paid $30; he paid the money in consequence of seeing the order referred to, and from the impression he would be removed if he did not do so.

On being cross-examined he admitted that he wrote a letter to the *Tribune*; that in that letter he stated the date of the payment as Oct. 31, 1870, which was not correct, and that he then gave a different rendering to the alleged order from that he now gave, though he claimed he could state it verbatim, and had done so; he is now at the head of a detective bureau at No. 9 Murray-street, and has been so for about a month; prior to that time and since he was dismissed from the Custom-house he has earned a little money, but has been supported chiefly by his wife and son.

GEORGE MCGRAW was sworn for the plaintiff. He said he was a night inspector in the Custom-house in 1870; he was not called upon to pay an assessment, but did pay $20; removed shortly afterward, it was repaid to him.

JAMES LEE called by the plaintiff: said he was an inspector in the Custom-house in 1870, and resigned on Sept. 30, in that year; he paid no assessment in the Fall of 1870, nor after the opening of that year, when he paid $7; he took no receipt, nor at any time that he remembered; he was not compelled to pay.

THOS. CULVER was another witness for the plaintiff. He testified that he was in the Surveyor's office in 1870, and is so now as telegrapher; he received the money subscribed by the officers in October, 1870; he did not remember that the plaintiff paid, but presumed he did; about nine-tenths of the officers paid, though not all on one day; they did not pay uniform sums, nor sums bearing a uniform proportion to their salaries—some paying more and some less than two per cent.; so far as he knew there was no compulsion exercised; he received the money by authority of the Surveyor, and paid it all over to him as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee; he saw no such notice posted as SHEEHAN swore to, and was prepared to swear none was posted, as he must have seen it had there been any there; he knew of no compulsion exercised upon any one to make them pay.

SAMUEL BLAUVELT, also called by the plaintiff: Was a weigher in the Custom-house in 1870; paid $50 for political purposes; was removed a few days after, and got the money back; was not compelled to pay.

JOSEPH POLLOCK, in behalf of the plaintiff, testified that he was in the Naval Office in 1870, and paid an assessment. (His further evidence was excluded, on the ground that the Naval Office was not under the Collector.)

One of the jury, moved by the question asked by plaintiff's counsel, inquired if this was a general Custom-house investigation, or if it was a mere issue between plaintiff and defendant.

J. S. CHALKER, another witness for the plaintiff, testified as follows: Was in Custom-house in 1870; could not say whether it was in 1869 or 1870; paid an assessment; there was no compulsion; Mr. CHALKER is now a special agent of the Treasury Department.

Mr. STEELE, for the plaintiff, testified that he was an inspector in 1870, and removed in December of that year. He paid an assessment voluntarily and had no cause of complaint.

This concluded the case for the plaintiff, and Mr. BLISS, counsel for the defendant, stated that he might properly ask the Court to dismiss the complaint; that even by the plaintiff's testimony it did not appear that the paid his money under compulsion; that there was no proof that MURPHY ever received a dollar of the money; and not only was there no proof that the alleged order testified to by SHEEHAN was ever issued by MURPHY or by his assistants, but of all the eight witnesses called by the plaintiff, not one had seen the alleged notice except SHEEHAN. But his case had been tried beforehand by the plaintiff in the newspapers, and an influential paper had charged prominent persons with perjury, and he desired to disprove all pretense of the charge. With this view he had given the plaintiff the widest range in his testimony, till the jury had interfered.

Ex-Collector MURPHY then took the stand and swore that he never issued the order in question nor anything like it, and never authorized anybody to issue such an order; that he never received any of the money collected in the Surveyor's office, and that he removed SHEEHAN as soon as he found he was in the Custom-house, because he had known him for years, and thought him an improper person to be in office.

On cross-examination he swore that he had no control over the Surveyor, but he appointed and removed the inspectors; he did not disapprove the raising of money for political purposes, but he compelled no one to pay; some did not pay and were not removed; no one was removed because he did not pay; he would not say that some one in the Custom-house might not have committed a forgery and signed his name to the order, for he remembered that SHEEHAN was there.

Mr. CORNELL, called by the defendant, testified that he was Surveyor; that money was raised in 1870 for political purposes; that the payment was voluntary; that sums paid did not bear a uniform proportion to the salaries; that the total paid was about $10,000, and that no such notice was posted as testified to by the plaintiff.

Mr. FULLER, near whose desk the notice was alleged to have been posted, swore that no such notice was ever posted.

At the conclusion of Mr. FULLER's testimony a motion was made to dismiss the complaint, and promptly granted.

THE HESSNER HOMICIDE.

The Post-Mortem Examination—The Murderer's Condition Unchanged.

Great interest was manifested, yesterday, by the German citizens of the eastern portion of the City, in the terrible crime which was committed in front of No. 436 Grand-street, when HENRY HESSNER, of No. 511 East Eleventh-street, shot his son, HERRMAN, through the head, almost instantly killing him, and then shooting himself, with the intent of committing suicide, full details of which appeared in the TIMES. The excellent character of the victim, the general good repute of the family thus made painfully notorious by the act of its demented head, were some of the many sad circumstances connected with the tragedy which tended to make it a general subject of conversation.

No new facts connected with the crime were developed yesterday, with the exception that a post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased was made by Dr. E. S. T. MARSH, Deputy Coroner, who found that the wound had been fully and correctly described in the TIMES of yesterday; the bullet had fractured the occipital bone and passed through and lacerated the brain. The wounded assassin who had shot himself, immediately after sending this bullet through the head of his son, remained at Bellevue Hospital in a condition not much changed from that already reported, and it is believed that he will recover. The inquest in the case has been postponed until Tuesday by Coroner KEENAN, when the witnesses of the tragedy will be examined at the Coroner's office, No. 11 City Hall. It is probable, however, that all the facts have been already given to the public.

Minor Crimes and Casualties.

An affray occured about 1 o'clock yesterday morning in Second-avenue, near Sixty-third-street, during which PATRICK O'KEEFE, who lives in Fifty-ninth-street, near First-avenue, was struck on the head by JAMES LENAHAN, who was arrested, and, being arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court, was committed for trial.

Patrolman DUNN, Twelfth Precinct, at 11:55 o'clock Saturday night found open a window of the Harlem Savings Bank, corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street and Third-avenue, which he secured so as to prevent thieves from stepping into the bank without any difficulty.

PATRICK MAHONE, of No. 575 East Fourteenth-street, was found unconscious in the street, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning by Patrolman KEARNEY, Eighteenth Precinct, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

BERNARD BORNS, who says he lives in Elizabeth-street, was committed yesterday by Alderman COMAN, at the Tombs, on a charge of breaking the show-case in the hallway of No. 31 Maiden-lane, which contained musical instruments valued at $126.

ESTHER and SOLOMON JACOBS were committed by Alderman COMAN, yesterday, on a charge of attempting to pick pockets, in Washington Market, Saturday night.

OUR SAVINGS BANKS.

Financial Condition of the Savings Institutions Continued.

Annual Exhibits for 1871—How the Funds are Invested—The Merchants' Clerks', the Sixpenny, the Manhattan, the Metropolitan, and the German Banks.

The financial statements of the City savings banks for Jan. 1, 1872, are continued this morning. The statements published in the TIMES of Jan. 26 met with the highest approval of numerous banks, and one and all have expressed the utmost willingness and desire to have a fair, clear and explicit statement of their financial condition published. It is to be observed that these statements are abstracts of the annual reports sent to Albany, and sworn to by the officers, and are not in any way guaranteed by the TIMES, the purpose of publishing them being that the public may not only see the amount of assets presented by each bank, but may observe the manner in which their deposits are invested, and may from the clearness or want of clearness shown in these statements, make their own comparisons and draw their own conclusions.

MERCHANTS' CLERKS' SAVINGS BANK.

This institution, one of the best known in the City, situated at No. 20 Union-place, has been established twenty-four years. Its principal officers are Mr. MOSES H. GRINNELL, President; Messrs. BENJAMIN R. WINTHROP and MATTHEW MAURY, Vice-Presidents; A. GRACIE KING, Treasurer, and ANDREW WARNER, Secretary. The statement of this bank is one of unusual explicitness. The statement printed and circulated among the depositors show the assets to be $3,577,999 56, the entire securities being reckoned at cost price, instead of either par or market value. The subjoined statement gives the securities at cost price, at par, and at market value:

RESOURCES.	Rate, Per cent.	Cost.	Par Value.	Market Value.
United States Stocks	5	$300,777 56	$301,000 00	$324,325 00
United States Stocks	6	958,758 00	965,600 00	1,076,268 00
New-York State Stock	5	62,700 00	62,700 00	62,700 00
Ohio State Stock	6	180,025 71	177,498 37	177,498 37
Missouri State Bonds	6	103,298 75	120,000 00	115,200 00
Tennessee State Bonds, old	5	12,600 00	35,000 00	18,900 00
Tennessee State Bonds, old	6	14,260 00	31,000 00	19,840 00
City of New-York Stock	5	30,780 00	34,200 00	31,065 00
City of New-York Stock	6	311,339 33	309,100 00	296,736 00
City of New-York Stock	7	158,300 00	158,300 00	160,146 82
Total		$2,130,939 37	$2,184,398 37	$2,282,679 19
Loans on United States and State Stocks, 10 per cent. margin	6 and 7	362,500 00	......	362,500 00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages on New-York and Brooklyn real estate	7	904,900 00	......	904,900 00
Real estate, banking-house, &c.		104,157 56	......	104,157 56
Cash in Trust Company and banks		45,492 40	......	45,492 40
Cash on hand		30,010 23	......	30,010 23
Accrued interest on Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages and rents		......	......	86,806 32
Total		$3,577,999 56	......	$3,816,545 70
LIABILITIES.				
Amount due depositors, including interest to Jan. 1, 1872		3,376,825 91	......	3,376,825 91
Apparent surplus		$201,173 65	Real surplus..	$439,719 79

THE SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK.

This is an old and well-known institution, situated in Astor-place. Mr. WILLIAM MILES is the President and Mr. JAMES S. SLOAN Secretary. In the subjoined report the interest due to depositors is not added to the liabilities, the reason given for which is, that the day of paying interest is in February, a month later than the interest day of the other savings banks. At the same time it must be observed that the interest due to the bank from bond and mortgage is not added to the assets. This latter, the President states, is greater than the interest due to depositors. Mr. MILES also says that the stock and bond transactions of the bank have been done through the house of Messrs. J. J. CISCO & SON, bankers of Wall-street, for the last six years. The loans on mortgages have been to the borrowers direct. No commissions or brokerages or discounts have been paid to any one at any time by them.

Cash in drawer and vault	$69,773 89	
Cash in banks	167,268 47—	$237,042 36
Stock investments—		
United States bonds, at market value		455,829 00
State bonds, at market value		66,200 00
New-York City and County bonds, at market value		119,925 00
City of Brooklyn bonds, at market value		96,350 00
City of Syracuse bonds, at market value		45,100 00
Loans on public stocks—		
On United States bonds	$116,800 00	
On State bonds, (par value, $128,000)	25,000 00	
On bank-book and town bond	1,931 18—	143,731 18
Loans on bonds and mortgages—		
On property in the City of New-York	$757,109 18	
On property in the City of Brooklyn	17,300 00	
On property in Westchester County	15,700 00—	790,109 18
Total amount of loans		790,109 18
Value of property mortgaged	$2,105,300 00	
Total assets		$1,954,286 72
Due depositors		1,908,493 68
Surplus		$45,793 04

THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS BANK.

This bank, situated at the corner of Bleecker-street and Broadway, has been established for twenty-one years. The officers are Mr. EDWIN J. BROWN, President, and Mr. C. F. ALVORD, Secretary. This bank suffered a slight run on Tuesday last, which the managers attributed to the excitement occasioned by the recent failures. Since that day, the bank has continued its business in the ordinary manner, no unusual withdrawals having taken place. In the statement given below, which is the one issued to the depositors, all the securities and real estate are computed at cost price. In a statement sent to this office, last night, the present value of the real estate and securities is given, and the surplus put down at $575,697 89. The surplus as given below is $295,839 97 less than that arrived at by computing the assets at their assumed present value.

Assets, Jan. 1, 1872		$8,695,120 13
Invested as follows:		
Banking-house and lot, Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway		151,546 03
Bonds and mortgages		3,816,875 00
United States Bonds, at par		1,158,000 00
New-York State Bonds, at par		450,000 00
Bonds of other States		40,905 00
Bonds of the County of New-York		612,000 00
Bonds of the City of New-York		994,500 00
Bonds of the cities of Brooklyn, Troy, and Yonkers		335,000 00
Bonds of the town of East Chester		50,000 00
Amount loaned on demand on United States Bonds	$527,157 83	
On New-York State and other bonds	41,200 00—	568,357 83
Interest due and earned to date		164,318 73
Cash		353,617 54
Total		$8,695,120 13
LIABILITIES.		
Due Depositors	$8,183,000 95	
Forty-second Dividend, due Jan. 1	219,067 63	
United States tax to Jan. 1	13,193 63—	$8,415,262 21
Surplus		$279,857 92

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

This institution, situated at Nos. 1 and 3 Third-avenue, was established in 1852. Its officers are Mr. ISAAC T. SMITH, President, and Mr. T. W. LILLIE, Secretary. Their surplus for this year shows an increase of $111,991 98 over that of last year. The only real estate owned by this bank is the handsome building in which its business is done.

United-States 5-20 and 6 per cent. Bonds, (par value)		$1,455,000 00
New-York State 7 per cent. Bonds, (par value)		125,000 00
Bonds of other States, (par value)		100,000 00
New-York City and County 7 per cent. Bonds, (par value)		655,000 00
New-York City and County 6 per cent. Bonds, (par value)		40,300 00
Brooklyn City 7 per cent. Bonds, (par value)		110,000 00
Town Bonds, State of New-York, 7 per cent., (par value)		315,000 00
Bonds and Mortgages at 7 per cent. on property in New-York City and vicinity, worth in all cases at least double the amount loaned		2,317,568 00
Loans on public securities, strictly as authorized by law		1,029,550 00
Real-estate, cost		243,589 71
Cash on hand and deposited in banks		513,563 31
Accrued interest and premium on securities		210,554 86
		$7,115,125 88
Due depositors, principal	$6,613,226 10	
Accrued interest to date	175,229 15	6,788,499 25
Surplus		$326,630 63

THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK.

This institution, situated at No. 2 Union-place, was established in 1859, and does the principal part of its business with our German fellow-citizens. Its principal officers are Mr. PHILIP BISSINGER, President; Messrs. E. S. BALLIN, WILLY WALLACH, Vice-Presidents, and Mr. JACOB WINDMULLER, Controller. The real estate of this bank is the new building in course of erection at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Union-square.

Assets		$7,510,851 92
Which are invested as follows:		
Loans secured by bond and mortgage on real estate valued at $6,470,800		$2,332,350 00
Loans on call, (United States Bonds and New-York State Bonds as collaterals,)		2,073,000 00
Banking-house and lots corner Fourth-avenue and Fourteenth-street		338,826 44
United States Bonds, $600,000, worth $660.00		600,000 00
Bonds of the State of New-York, $100,000, worth $108,000		100,000 00
Bonds of the State of Rhode Island, $100,000, par		100,000 00
Bonds of the State of Connecticut, 70,000, par		70,000 00
Bonds of the State of Ohio, $12,500, entered at cost		13,221 88
Bonds of the County of New-York, $590,500, entered at cost		590,074 97
Bonds of the City of New-York, $840,600, entered at cost		838,065 00
Bonds of the City of Brooklyn, $98,000, entered at cost		96,147 50
Bonds of the County of Kings, $40,000, entered at cost		38,693 33
Bonds of the Town of Herkimer, N. Y., $10,000, entered at cost		10,000 00
Deposits in three New-York City Banks		207,924 68
Cash on hand		102,548 12
Total		$7,510,851 92
Interest accrued on investments but payable in 1872, is not included in assets.		
Liabilities.		
Amount due to 17,355 depositors	$6,845,980 60	
Interest for six months, to Jan. 1, 1872, at 6 per cent. per annum	173,887 89—	$7,019,868 49
Leaving a surplus or guaranteed fund of		$490,983 43

During January assets have increased to $8,000,000.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Their Inherent Defects and the Way to Remedy Them—The Subject Illustrated by Remarks Upon the Failure of the Market Savings Bank.

The sudden collapse of the Market Savings Bank on Saturday last, following up the suspension, or utter failure, during the last two months of several similar institutions in this City, again draws our attention very seriously to the subject, and impels us to repeat our warning to the American public of the evils of the present system, and to point out once more the means by which those evils can be remedied.

It is as well for us to say that the failure of the Market Savings Bank ought not to increase in any improper way the alarm or dissatisfaction already existing in regard to these institutions, because its operations, relatively considered, were not very large; and, apart from its old-established name and reputation, its failure would not at any other time have called probably for any further comment than a notice in the commercial or financial article of the public journals. But the very fact of the minor importance of this particular bank, and the smallness of the circle of its depositors, compared with those of other institutions which have recently broken up, when taken in connection with the simplicity of the causes which have produced its ruin, and the comparative ease with which they may be traced, combine to make the case of the Market Savings Bank a very convenient test case for comment, and one fully capable of arousing the public mind to the principles involved in it. This case illustrates the exact nature of the perils with which the larger institutions are threatened, and yet we are able to call attention to it without any improper stimulus to the public alarm, and without any disturbance of the calmness and gravity with which the subject should be treated.

The evils inherent in our present Savings Bank system are increased beyond hope of redemption in the case of a small bank like the one in question. For this reason, that on a comparatively small amount of capital deposited,—say a million or so,—it is evidently impossible for the bank to make enough by the difference between what it receives and what it pays, in interest, to sustain the annual expenditure which it incurs in running the concern. That difference is but one per cent. per annum, amounting to the insignificant sum of only $10,000 upon $1,000,000, an amount which is self-evidently quite inadequate to pay the rent of offices, salaries of clerks, cost of advertising, printing, and the host of other expenses which have to be borne. Besides this, there is good reason to believe that the President and Secretary, and perhaps other officers of such an institution as this, have their fingers in the pie also, and respectively pick their plums out of it, whatever may be asserted to the contrary, for it is against reason to believe that men such as those who were associated with the Market Savings Bank could afford to give their time and attention to it gratis, actuated solely by feelings of benevolence to the depositors, and without any regard to their own necessities or interests.

It will thus be apparent that while so large a rate of interest as six per cent. per annum is paid to depositors, against only seven that can be earned, there is really no security to depositors in a small bank, and that their only ostensible safety (but only ostensible at the best) is in a large bank, where the deposits amount to several millions, and where the difference between what is earned in interest and what is paid out is more than sufficient to discharge the annual expenses of management.

This illustrates and proves, we submit, one of the elements of danger in the existing system, which we pointed out in our article of the 30th November, namely, that while the legal interest earned cannot exceed seven per cent. per annum, it is equally unwise and improvident for the savings banks to engage to pay so large an interest as six per cent. per annum as it is for the depositors to require or to expect it. Then, again, with regard to the nature of the investments of this particular bank, the Market Savings Bank, which we are discussing by way of example. Its immediate collapse is ascribed to the non-realization of the proceeds of sale of certain Tennessee Bonds. Evidently, to gain more than seven per cent. per annum interest, the Bank felt itself forced, as they all feel more or less forced, to invest out of New-York State (breaking its charter, no doubt, in doing so, but of course that was of no consequence!) upon what may be called foreign securities, a mode of investment often rotten at the very core, and if not that, at all events always difficult or perhaps impossible of realization in a time of pressure.

This illustrates and proves another of our objections to the existing system enforced, in our article of November last, which was that the investments of savings banks should always be in securities that are available at the moment, without any loss, or with only a trifling one.

Again, look at the standing and position of the trustees and officers of this particular bank. Did they hold any place to speak of in the commercial world? Very respectable men, no doubt; but is it not simply incredible that people should deposit their money with a board of trustees who are utterly undistinguished in commercial or social eminence, and whose personal fortunes all combined, would, even if they were legally responsible for any deficiency when the crash came, be utterly inadequate to meet it? We can understand that if the trustees of a savings bank were men of magnitude in business, great merchants and capitalists, there would be something like a moral security where there is now no legal one, and people might be excused for placing their money in the hands of men who, if they felt that their mismanagement had produced a deficiency, would in all probability club their purses together to make it good, rather than incur the obloquy attendant upon the failure of an institution which had been founded upon their credit and reputation.

This, applied to the case of the Market Savings Bank, illustrates and proves the Third objection, which, in our article of 30th November, we laid stress upon, in regard to the evils inherent in the present savings bank system of this country, namely, the deficiency of security to the depositors by reason of the absence of legal liability on the part of the trustees. When a collapse happens, when the deficiency which has perhaps been growing up and increasing for years, comes to the inevitable exposure at last, the diminished general fund of deposits is the only security available. The general fund, as then standing out on investment, has to be realized at a depreciation; the division of the mangled and mutilated assets has to be arrived at by the costly and dilatory machinery of the law; receivers' and lawyers' fees have to be first discharged, and an attenuated dividend is the final result.

As our savings bank system stands at present the trustees, except in cases of positive fraud, it may be, are under no personal responsibility to the depositors; the mode of investment of the deposited funds prescribed, or else permitted, by the charters of incorporation, are unwisely designated or left too much to the election of the trustees; and the rate of interest payable to depositors is too high to be capable of safe realization. It is time that the Legislature amended this state of things by a well-considered statute, which should prescribe a lower rate of interest to be payable to the depositors, one which would leave between its amount and the lawful and safe income receivable from the investments of the bank, an ample margin for management expenses and for contingent losses. Such a statute should fix and determine the nature and extent of the personal liability of the trustees to the depositors, and should regulate the amount of open and recognized payments to them for their services. It should also direct that a large portion of the deposits—the larger part of them, in fact—should be placed out on Government securities, realizable at any moment, with but trifling, if any, loss; and it should prescribe the portion which should be invested on bond and mortgage of real estate. This latter form of investment is, of course, the best paying one, and the only one incapable of fluctuation in value; but it has this serious drawback, that it ties up the sums invested for a year, at least, and cannot be realized before its maturity, except at a serious depreciation. Above all, such a statute should positively prohibit all investment out of the State. No Tennessee bonds, no Alaska annuities, no Peruvian mines, no Isle of Skye securities, for the investment of the hard-won savings of the poor! Safe home securities, or the National Government investments, are the only efficient bases for their protection, and a statute which shall secure them these is urgently required. Until it is passed the savings bank system will continue to be insecure, and the benefits which these banks are intended to realize will have been unattained.

Savings Banks—Old and New.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Savings banks were, for many years, conducted by our most benevolent citizens on the basis of a pure charity. Many of these are still at their posts, after many years of toil, without any hope or desire of any other compensation. Within the last ten years new banks have been chartered to an alarming extent, some for good purposes and some not, with special privileges of investing in wild-cat, Atlantic Mail, broken-down Southern bonds, and such like, as they state, for available purposes, the effect of which is now being fully realized. When we refer to the old institutions—such as the old Chambers-street, now in Bleecker-street, the Bowery, the Greenwich, the Seaman's, the East River, Merchants' Clerks, and others of more recent date, which are now the custodians of so many millions of dollars, from year to year increasing their deposits, creating a surplus fund, as a further security to depositors, the interest of which is more than sufficient to meet all expenses in some cases—we find they have the full confidence of so many thousand depositors, because they have confined their investments to purely safe and legitimate ones, without regard to a high rate of interest.

I challenge the investments of the Messrs. ASTORS, STEWART, or any millionaire in our land, to show in comparison safer and more certain interest than those made by the institutions before named. Unless the heavens fall or the Government is overturned no possible loss can ensue affecting depositors in any institutions in which the safeguards are applied as in these old banks. Real estate may fall and rents not be collected, but the surplus fund will meet all contingencies in our old savings banks and are sure to pay their interest. It is true that they may have to wait until these securities are realized under some circumstances, but no loss can accrue to them. There is no security yet discovered so safe and secure with a reasonable amount of interest as is obtained by depositors in these well-conducted savings institutions. I speak whereof I know, having conscientiously performed duty for more than twenty years without compensation, retaining all the interest inducing me to take part in olden times.

Why should not all be in the same situation. Let these clap-traps, resorted to by some institutions, be exposed and prevented. Some promise an interest before it is earned, others promise to pay interest on deposits for many days before it is received; others invest in Atlantic Mail to have available funds, and so on.

There is only one remedy for all this, and to make depositors safe and to feel safe. Let the *Legislature* immediately pass a general law requiring all savings banks in the County of New-York to invest only in Government securities, State stocks, City and [illegible] bonds of New-York and Brooklyn, and in [illegible] mortgages in the counties of New-York, [illegible] and Westchester, for one-half their [illegible] ample field, and all will be safe, and let it [illegible] misdemeanor for any officer or trustee to [illegible] otherwise, either of principal or surplus, permanently or temporary. With the present privilege of depositing certain amounts in stable banks, drawing interest for daily use—requiring all banks to dispose of all and any securities held by them immediately, to conform to the above—we will then see the wheat and the chaff sifted, and the utmost confidence restored. Innocent people ought not to suffer without an effort to prevent it.

AN OLD NEW-YORKER.

A UNITARIAN SERMON.

Rev. James Freeman Clarke on the Religion of the Future—Unitarianism's Claims.

In the Church of the Messiah, JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, of Boston, preached from the text, John ix., 5: "As long as I am in the world I am the light of the world." In the course of his sermon he said:

All the religions of the world seem to me to be one-sided. Brahmanism is a spiritual religion; it believes in God to the exclusion of all else. Buddhism, which controls a fifth of the Eastern countries, ignores God, and teaches of nature, but not of the absolute above nature. So Christianity may come to Buddhism, accepting all its virtues, but adding to it faith in God. So we may come to ZOROASTER, but in Christianity we find all those truths capable of meeting all wants. Further, if we compare Christ with other teachers we find His life as inclusive as His religion. He calls Himself the Son, dependent on the Father, the medium of God, through whom His love descends to the world. This intervention is wonderful. Other men struggle and agonise after God, but Christ has this religion in His own nature. As much as He lived with God, so much Christ lived with men. If His name was Son, it was also brother. "Come to me and have rest," He says, "all ye ends of the earth; sinners, publicans, ye abandoned of men. Come and be helped, comforted, pardoned, saved!" See Him by Jacob's well, talking with the woman of Samaria, and in the rich Pharisee's house, where the woman kissed His feet. This human nature has been lifted up—is more full of hope. Those who would take from the perfections of Jesus degrade the virtues of human nature. I imagine Christ in the higher world surrounded by saints. RAPHAEL has surrounded Christ with Abraham, David, Moses, John and Jeremiah; but I conceive in the sphere where Jesus reigns SOCRATES, CONFUCIUS and ZOROASTER. These all sought after truth as it is in Jesus, but they saw in part. In Jesus was something more than doctrine. Christ taught not as seeking after the truth. He sent light to them who had no opportunity for culture—the ignorant, the poor, the lowly. CONFUCIUS taught of immortality. Jesus taught of love to God and man. And here is the essence of the atonement. There is another reason to think the work of Jesus exhaustive—in his personal relations to men. Does not Jesus seem more of a personal friend than any other? We have no such feeling toward BACON, or SHAKESPEARE, or GOETHE; we are to them only scholars sitting in the lecture-room. Across the centuries comes the invitation "Come unto me, weary and heavy-laden, and I will give you rest." So it is we eat the Lord's supper, because he is a friend and mediator. He has been the central light in all hearts. Thus Paul says: "Our life is hid with Christ in God." Augustine lived by faith in Christ as the Son of God. As a Platonist he lived by faith in ideas, but as a Christian by faith in God. MARTIN LUTHER said: "In my fear and persecution I feel what Jesus communicates to my heart." Well, you say, "This is all imaginative; how can Christ be in us?" Is not a distant friend real to you? You do not see him, but are more able to endure and work for thinking of him. Now your friend dies, and then is he not still nearer you? Oh! mother, have you forgotten the darling you laid in the grave? He is not fainter in your love, but nearer and dearer. An Englishman lost a frind—an American; the memory of his friend is still with him. "I live in him," he says. Is it a long step from such a fact to say, "So we may live in Christ?" Is it a mysticism to go where knowledge is confused, and where we say, "I feel?" Christ, as mediator, stands between God and us, and lifts us up to see the Father. Christ now stands by God till we shall come up and stand by Him. You say, "Well, if you believe all this, why not go further, and believe Christ is God?" I would say that is not believing more, but less. If I think Him divine, I have a mystery, a problem, and here is where Trinitarianism comes in and calls it all mystery. Our creed is not a mystery; don't ask me to believe a mystery; bring me the rational part if you wish me to believe. This is the work of Unitarianism not to go with the popular theology, but to byways and hedges, to find those who believe, and help them believe a little more. This is like the Master. He was not orthodox in His day. We are not a large body; but a small man may do as much work as a larger. We will find those whom other churches do not find. While I wrote this sermon I went to my pile of letters and took out one, two, four and more received from all parts of the country, from those who believed they could come to God through Unitarianism. One was from Montgomery, Ala.; one from Rochester, Minn., one from Glencoe, Ky., one from Ohio. They all say these same things, and encourage me to believe our work is not yet done, while there are those who have no sense of immortality, and no religious home, so long we have work. Orthodoxy, with its raging hell and total depravity, has become incredible. Men can't stay there any longer—they have lost their home. It is our task to give them a home, with meat to eat and clothes for the mind, as God clothes the fields, neatly and simply. We know not the suffering there is in the world from the lack of faith. How disheartening life is because we do not know where it is to end. Christ is divine, as all good men are divine, but so much more so as sent by the Providence of God to lift us up that we may say "Abba, Father."

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Taxing Mortgages.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Would you kindly use a little of your influence in the adjustment of the anomaly and injustice of a double tax upon mortgages. My brother has a house which is assessed at $20,000. I advance $12,500 by way of mortgage on the property. He pays tax upon the full $20,000, and I also am forced to pay the same tax upon $12,500, so that, in respect to the latter sum, the tax is levied twice over upon the same property. Surely it is time to correct so absurdly unjust a mode of collecting revenue.

I am told that evasion is easy and common, but it is unpleasant to many of the sufferers from one trick to resort to another to defeat it.

A SORRY MORTGAGEE.

The Erie Petitions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am indignant. I have just been approached by a person who asked me to sign a very diplomatically-worded document, which, after some study, I made out to be a petition to the Legislature, asking it not to repeal certain laws in relation to the Erie Railway. If it had been headed "A Petition to Rob the Stockholders of the Erie Railway Company," its meaning would have been clearly apparent. I have no interest in the said railway in any manner; but as I am not yet either a fool or a knave, I sent him away with a flea in his ear. I was, however, pained to see appended to the document the names of a few (and only a few) first-class houses that I know to be composed of honest men. I am sure it must have been done through ignorance of its real nature. Let us ask all people, especially in these times, to be very careful what petitions they sign, as through a little carelessness they may be doing great injustice. I also call upon the representatives of the stockholders to circulate a counter petition, and see what a flood of signatures they will get.

W.

CHAMBERS-STREET, NEW-YORK,
Monday, Jan. 22, 1872.

"Have we a Police Force?"

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of this date you ask, "Have we a Police force?" and go on to relate the attempted highway robbery on Mr. CHAILLE at the door of the St. George Hotel on Wednesday night last. On the same evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock, a Spanish gentleman living in the vicinity was attacked in Fourth-street by two highwaymen, one of whom struck the gentleman twice in the face with brass knuckles, cutting and bruising him fearfully. They managed to rob him of his watch, when he escaped from them into Mr. O'DOWD's drug-store. Nightly the respectable occupants of houses on Fourth-street, from 10 P. M. to 3 o'clock A. M., are scandalized and disturbed by the riotings, beating of women, cries of murder, swearing, and all the attendants of a vicious street, without any interference on the part of the Police, who are never seen in the street.

A RESIDENT.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 27, 1872.

The New-York Juvenile Guardian Society.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The attention of the undersigned Directors of the New-York Juvenile Guardian Society, was called late on this Saturday afternoon to an article in this morning's TIMES seriously and maliciously reflecting upon the character and administration of the affairs of said Society.

We have only time now to simply state that most of these injurious statements were made on a former occasion, and were, on an investigation had under the direction of the State Controller, completely refuted to the entire satisfaction of said Controller, and, as we believe, of every fair-minded man. Yet we shall take occasion shortly to again fully answer each and every allegation injurious to our Society in the columns of your paper.

WM. H. GLOVER,
No. 90 Chambers-street,
JOHN CONACHER,
No. 302 Twenty-second-street,
J. E. CARY,
No. 11 Wall-street,
D. F. ROBERTSON,
No. 229 Broadway.

NO. 229 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 27, 1872.

National Banks—Their Profits—Redeemability of Notes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article in *Scribner's Monthly* for January, 1872, on the defects of the national banking system, classes the defects alleged under four heads: Monopoly, unfair apportionment of issue, irredeemability and excessive profits. The utter incorrectness of the two last counts of the indictment can be so clearly shown that the others, even if true, are of no consequence. The profit on circulation from 1866 to 1869, when the premium on gold ranged from twenty to fifty, was larger than it is now, but, in seeking amendments to the law, it is with the present and future that we are concerned. Therefore the following calculations are made at the present price of gold, while as the premium decreases, the profits on circulation will decrease accordingly. United States bonds having thirty years to run, bearing four per cent. interest, having twenty years four and a half, and with ten years five per cent., can be had for par in gold. Therefore it would, at the present premium on gold, being about ten per cent., take $1,100 of bank capital to buy a bond of $1,000, the average interest on the three classes being four and a half per cent. in gold. The profit that may be made on the investment would be as follows:

Interest on $1,000 bond, 4½ per cent., gold		$45 00
Premium on gold interest, 10 per cent		4 50
Interest on $900 currency at 7 per cent		63 00
Gross profit on $1,100		$112 50
Expenses:		
United States tax on circulation of $900, 1 per cent	$9 00	
Interest on reserve of 25 per cent., $225	15 75	
State and City taxes on capital of $1,100, estimated at 3 per cent	33 00	
Expenses of express charges on bonds and currency, and mutilated notes, to and from Washington, and other charges, estimated at 1 per cent	9 00—	66 75
Net profit on $1,100		$45 75
The same sum invested by an individual in the United States bond, not being taxable, would yield yearly in gold		$45 00
Premium at 10 per cent. on interest		4 50
Net profit on $1,100		$49 50

The foregoing calculation proves that the investment of banking capital, without any losses in circulation, yields less than four and one-quarter per cent. where the taxes are as high as three per cent., and the calculation is that in New-York, in 1872, they will be at least three and one-half, and in many other cities higher.

It also proves that an investment by an individual in the same bonds will produce him a larger interest than it does to banks with circulation, without the trouble and risk attending the use of it in making loans.

The unexpected decision of the Courts, that bank shares may be taxed by States and cities although invested in United States bonds, makes it possible to draw a larger amount of taxes from bank shares than from any other personal property; also to really tax United States bonds, which cannot be done when held by individuals, and, by so doing, gives a large portion of the profits of circulation to the people, by relieving them from that amount of tax.

Regarding the asserted practical irredeemability of national bank notes, it may be positively and completely denied. The law provides that they shall be redeemed in lawful money on presentation, which is done when required, and may be obtained as easily by the holder of a quantity of notes issued in various places, as if they were all issued by the bank he deals in, for he may deposit them in that bank, and draw checks which may be demanded in lawful money, and that are always paid in such funds when passed through the Clearing-house, all balances being paid in those institutions in legal-tender.

There is also another mode of redemption, obligatory on banks, that is, they are obliged to take the notes of each other in payment of all debts due to them. The public being always much more largely indebted to the banks than the amount of notes in circulation, they may convert the bank bills into their own bills payable, which is a redemption of the most positive kind, and a surer means of convertibility than any promise to pay in lawful money or coin. There exists therefore a practical and positive means of convertibility and redemption, at every man's convenience, no matter where the bills are issued. No plan for returning bills to the banks issuing them is needed for the public as long as they are a legal tender for debts due to the banks. The banks may possibly find a necessity for devising means for assorting and sending them where issued, but if they should, the expense, trouble and delay must be borne by them. The influence of banks in Congress is a matter treated of in that article, and very much over-estimated, it is not as effective as the power of ignorant prejudice against them. Nor can the influence of banks be arrayed against the welfare of the community at large, for the directors and stockholders of banks being generally the most active business men of the country, and with means engaged in other business to a much larger extent than in banks, there is no reason to fear that they will favor the making of laws detrimental to the general prosperity.

R.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 27.

FIRST BOARD.

$500	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	115¾
48,000	do.	115⅝
30,000	U. S. 5s, '81, C.	110⅛
15,000	do.	110⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	110⅝
2,000	do. c.	110⅝
38,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '64.	110⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	111⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new	110⅛
16,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	110⅜
50,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67, s3	112⅛
100,000	do.	112⅜
2,000	do.	112⅛
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new.	65
10,000	Va. 6s, Consol.	55
10,000	Va. St. 6s, old	56
1,000	S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July	28¾
5,000	Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	70
4,000	Ark. 7s, Is. to L. R. & Ft. S.	63
1,000	N. Y. St. B. L., C.	107
2,000	H. R. 2d S. F. bs.	106⅛
1,000	Alb. & Susq. 2d.	99⅛
5,000	C. Pac. G. bds.	102⅛
12,000	Un. Pac. 1st	92⅞
10,000	Un. Pac. L. Gts.	82⅛
15,000	Un. Pac. 10s, In.	87⅜
1,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st.	99
19,000	Alt. & T. H. Inc.	80
27,000	T. & W. 1st M., St. L. Div.	93⅛
34,000	Tol. & W. 2d.	94⅛
2,000	T. & W. Eq. bs.	86⅛
40,000	Gt. West. 1st.	88
1,000	do.	99⅛
7,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st bds.	97⅛
10,000	Gt. West. 2d.	89⅛
2,000	A. & T. H. 2d Pf.	91
3,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st.	107
3,000	Ohio & M. Con.	94
20,000	Ohio & M. 2d.	86⅛
2,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '87.	94⅛
3,000	M. & St. P. 1st, Iowa Div.	88⅛
12,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st.	93¾
10,000	do.	93⅞
1,000	P., F. W. & C. 3d.	98½
1,000	T., P. & W. 1st, West. Div.	93¾
5,000	T., P. & W. Burlington Div.	86¾
7,000	C. F. & Min. 1st.	84¾
5,000	C., C. & I. C. 2d.	73¾
4,000	E. Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st.	93
5,000	St. L. Jack. & Chi. 1st.	95½
10	Metropolitan B'k.	136½
5	do.	137
10	Ninth Nat. Bank.	109
25	do.	108
6	Fourth Nat. Bank.	109¾
50	Cen. Nat. Bank.	100¾
20	do.	100
100	American Coal.	46
89	Con. Coal of Md.	39¾
100	do.	40
100	do.	40¼
200	West. Un. Tel.	73⅝
200	do. b3.	73⅝
100	do. bet. call. c.	73
200	Quick. Min. b. c. s3.	26
100	Pac. Mail bet. call.	57
100	do. b3.	57
100	Spg. M. Coal. b. c.	66
100	Am. M. U. Ex. b. c.	61
5	Adams Express.	91¾
100	N. Y. C. & H. R. s3.	97¾
500	Reading. b. c. s10.	114¾
100	L. S. & M. So. b3.	91⅞
300	do. bet. call.	91⅞
200	Clev. & Pitts. Gtd.	92
25	do.	92¾
1000	do. bet. call.	92
200	Chi. & N. W. b. c.	73¾
200	M. & St. P. Pref.	82¼
200	Del., L. & W.	104
130	Morris & Essex.	92⅞
120	do. bet. call.	93
100	Han. & St. Jos.	51⅞
100	do. bet. call.	52
109	N. Y. & N. H. Scp.	135
300	Un. Pac. b. c. s3.	38½

SECOND BOARD.

$18,000	U.S. 6s, '81, R. s3.	114¾
20,000	U.S. 5-20 R., '64.	110⅜
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new	110⅛
25,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	110⅜
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	112⅛
15,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C., s15	110⅛
100	West. Union Tel.	73⅛
100	do. bet. call.	73⅛
200	do. b3.	73⅜
500	do. s3.	73¼
1500	do.	73¼
12	do.	72⅞
400	Pac. M.S.S.Co. b.c.	57¼
100	do. b30.	57⅜
100	do.	57⅛
100	Quick. M. Co. b.c.	26⅛
30	Adams Express	91⅝
100	N. Y. C.&H.R. b.c.	97⅜
3000	N. Y. C. & Hud. Cfs. bet. call.	94
500	Erie Railway	33⅜
200	Erie R. Pref.	67
100	L. S. & Mich. S.	91⅜
100	do. bet. call.	91⅜
300	do.	91⅛
200	L. S. & Mich. So., Scrip. bet. call.	88⅜
100	Union Pac. R. b.c.	38⅝
6	C., C., C. & Ind.	89
400	Chi. & N.W. b.c.	73⅜
100	Mil. & St. Paul	56½
25	P.,F.W. & C. guar.	97
100	H. & St. Joseph	50⅜
100	Col., C. & Ind. C.	22¾
100	St. L. & I M. b.c.	63

MONDAY, Jan. 29—A. M.

The Import entries and Export clearances of the past week correspond very closely with the corresponding week last season. Both are large. The Imports* nearly ten millions both seasons. But last week the amount of Foreign Merchandise upon which Customs were paid, preliminary to placing the Goods on the market, is greatly in excess of the fourth week in January, 1871. We find on reference to our record that the latter was marked by snow-storms, and the bad condition in which they had left the Streets and Docks greatly impeded the delivery of cargoes. The Exports of that week included $750,000 in Arms and Munitions of War, which is made up this season by the increased clearances of Agricultural Produce.

Near the close of the week past the *Bull* movement in Stocks so far subsided as to weaken the prices of the Railroad and Miscellaneous Shares 1@2 ⅌ cent., and to produce a dull or inactive movement in the Exchange, indicating, if anything, a further decline in prices before the renewal of buoyant speculation. At the same time the Gold Room appeared to wake up from a prolonged dullness at about 109 ⅌ cent., and to advance rapidly to 109¾ ⅌ cent., without any other cause, or influence than the sudden inspiration of a few speculators, one or two of whom were very recently conspicuous as *Bulls* in the Stock market, but sold out of their interest, as far as they could find demand, early in the week. The sales and increasing supply of Bills on England and on the Continent, drawn against Cotton and other Domestic Produce, and against the free negotiation of new Railway undertakings, are against the early export of Gold the coming Spring, and while the Customs demand is running large, the Treasury has advertised the redemption of $40,000,000 United States 5-20s, 1862, in the month of March. The Secretary offers to prepay these Bonds at par and accrued interest in Gold, but up to a few days ago only $100,000 had been presented; a fact mentioned in the special report of Mr. DAWES, Chairman of Ways and Means, on the Syndicate, as showing that the Government lost nothing by leaving the proceeds of the New Loan in the National Banks, representing the Syndicate, last Fall. It is possible, however, if speculation should attempt to make Gold scarce in the market, the Bonds advertised to be paid off may be more freely presented, in order that holders may take advantage of the situation in the Gold market. The Treasury after redeeming in Gold, in New-York, $23,000,000 of the first $100,000,000 United States 5-20s of 1862, advertised for redemption in Gold, if not exchanged for the New Loan, and after paying the January Interest on the Public Debt, has on hand $105,549,177 Gold Coin against an outstanding Circulation of Gold notes of $37,294,500—or a surplus belonging to the Government of $68,254,677. The Gold Interest due in February is $2,500,000, while the Customs of the month will reach at least $16,500,000.

The Money market during the week ruled steady at 7 ⅌ cent. There was a fair demand at the close from the Brokers, and a pretty active application at Bank for mercantile discounts.

There is a large business doing in the Domestic Commission line, and the New-England and other mills are well employed. The Cotton trade estimate that the American consumption of the raw material out of the present crop will be increased to 1,100,000 or 1,150,000 bales.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, Jan. 27, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans	$1,848,100
Decrease in Specie	2,467,100
Increase in other Legal Tenders	918,800
Increase in Deposits	712,700
Decrease in Circulation	82,300

	Jan. 28. '71.	Jan. 27, '72.	Jan. 20. '72.
National Capital	$73,235,000	$71,785,000	$71,785,000
Loan Capital	13,335,800	15,370,500	15,370,500
Total	$86,570,800	$87,155,500	$87,155,500
Loans	270,380,370	280,881,000	279,032,900
Gold and Gold Notes	27,420,445	25,228,200	27,693,300
Other Legal Tenders	49,491,039	46,338,300	45,419,500
Deposits	211,105,665	221,074,200	220,361,500
Circulation	31,848,342	28,288,900	28,371,200
In Sub-Treasury	69,749,740	74,707,143	73,312,397

The Bank return published this morning exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the lawful money held, as against the circulation and deposits, to which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last year:

	Jan. 20, '72.	Jan. 27, '72.	Jan. 28, '71.
Deposits	$220,361,500	$221,074,200	$211,105,665
Circulation	28,371,200	28,288,900	31,848,342
Total	$248,732,700	$249,363,100	$242,954,007
Required 25 ⅌ ct.	$62,183,175	$62,340,775	$60,738,502
Gold and Greenbacks	73,112,800	71,566,500	76,911,484
Excess	$10,929,625	$9,225,725	$16,172,382
Rate for money	7 ⅌ cent.	7 ⅌ cent.	7 ⅌ cent.

The Bank return is less strong in surplus lawful money over the required 25 ⅌ cent. to Deposits and Circulation than last week. The falling off is $2,465,000 in Gold Notes, owing to the demand from mercantile dealers to pay Customs. There is a gain of $918,800 in Greenbacks, which, considering that large sums have been drawn to fortify the Savings' Banks, shows a very favorable exchange with the South and West, and with the Banks in the neighboring cities. The Loans are up $1,848,100 from last Monday. The general line of Deposits is higher by $712,700, and Circulation lower by $82,300.

The Treasury Office received for the week in Gold for Customs $3,217,962, and paid out $1,081,238 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt.

The Import Entries at New-York, embracing foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the week past were $9,954,453, as against $9,705,704 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $5,160,172, against $5,134,499 same week in 1870. The Export of Gold and Silver, $550,068, against $197,089 same week in 1871. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $3,217,962. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by rail, 25,905 bales.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1871, are as follows, the figures being official to Dec. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$30,865,304	December	*$26,701,663
August	38,066,810	Jan. 6	7,495,607
September	33,010,576	Jan. 13	6,249,201
October	30,039,895	Jan. 20	6,134,738
November	24,103,941	Jan. 27	9,954,453
Total since July			$212,622,188
Against same date, 1871			180,926,177
Increase since July 1			$31,696,011

*Unofficial.

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since July 1, is as follows:

July	$17,869,653	December	*$17,511,054
August	19,510,337	Jan. 3	3,199,209
September	20,863,302	Jan. 10	2,209,953
October	22,356,227	Jan. 17	4,006,015
November	19,232,587	Jan. 24	5,160,172
Total since July 1			$131,918,509
Against same time 1871			129,098,780
Increase since July 1			$2,819,729
Gold, Jan. 27, 1872			109¾ ⅌ cent.
Gold, Jan. 28, 1871			110⅝ ⅌ cent.

*Unofficial.

The Exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion, since July 1, are as follows:

July	$11,233,695	December	*$2,380,801
August	2,701,287	Jan. 6	3,240
September	2,130,320	Jan. 13	579,413
October	2,086,891	Jan. 20	372,465
November	2,124,359	Jan. 27	550,068
Total since July 1			$24,152,469
Against same time, 1871			43,393,466
Decrease since July 1			$19,240,997

*Unofficial.

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since July 1:

	Customs		Gold Interest.
July	$12,459,997	July	$17,125,211
August	17,545,240	August	2,044,250
September	16,230,895	September	4,308,838
October	12,775,258	October	1,786,929
November	9,952,947	November	12,963,049
December	8,394,332	December	2,237,535
Jan. 6	2,336,552	Jan. 6	9,116,820
Jan. 13	2,682,139	Jan. 13	2,835,311
Jan 20	3,818,683	Jan. 20	1,870,242
Jan. 27	3,217,962	Jan. 27	1,081,238
Total, 1872	$89,414,005	Total, 1872	$55,359,423
Total, 1871	82,052,988	Total, 1871	59,356,203

The Cotton movement at all the ports, for the week and season, compares as follows with last season:

	1870-71.		1871-72.	
	Week.	Season.	Week.	Season.
Receipts	150,800	2,198,213	120,813	1,824,045
Exports	105,828	1,325,309	81,121	986,816
Stock on hand	....	560,612	....	535,606
Price Low Mid	....	15c.	....	21¼c.

COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET—THE WEEK.

		Jan. 28, '71.
American Gold	109⅛@109¾@109⅝	110⅝
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	111⅛@111⅜	109⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	112⅛@112⅜	108⅜
U. S. New 5 ⅌ cents	110⅛@110⅜	
Cen. Pac. 6 ⅌ cents	102⅛@102⅜	90⅛
Un. Pac. 6 ⅌ cents	93⅛@92⅛@92⅜	80
New-York Central	98@97⅛	95
New-York Central Scrip	93⅛@93⅜	90⅛
Rock Island	111⅛@110⅜	108⅜
North-west Common	74⅛@71@73	76
North west Preferred	93⅛@92	86
Reading	114@114⅜	98⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	48⅛@45⅛@48@46⅝	35⅝
St. Paul Common	57⅝@56⅜	54⅛
St. Paul Preferred	82⅝@82	75
Toledo and Wabash	74⅝@73@75⅛@74⅛	51⅝
Union Pacific	38⅛@39@36⅛@38⅛	21⅝
Erie	33@34⅛@33	21⅛
Western Telegraph	74@72@72⅛	47
Pacific Mail	58⅛@56⅛@56⅜	42⅝
Lake Shore	91⅛@89⅛@90⅛	93⅛
Lake Shore Scrip	88⅛@88⅛	....

The signs of an upward movement in Gold which made their appearance at the close of business on Friday were followed up by a more decided rise in price this forenoon. Sales were made as high as 109¾@109⅞ per cent. The demand seems wholly speculative. Several strong parties have gone for a rise on the Customs demand, and the reduced supply of Gold on the Street, while other speculators who were *short* of the market made haste to close up their accounts. The foreign Exchanges continued dull at 109@109½ ⅌ cent. The Public Funds were partially higher on the classes of 5-20s and 10-40s dealt in abroad, on the rise in Gold. The Tennessee State Bonds were 1 ⅌ cent. lower, and the Virginias 2 ⅌ cent. higher than on Friday. The Stock Exchange speculation in the Railroads and Miscellaneous Shares was dull through the forenoon, and yielded about 1 ⅌ cent after the Second Board. There was a break of 3@4 ⅌ cent, on Hannibal and St. Joseph Stock, down to 48@47 ⅌ cent. The Railway mortgages were in continued demand on investment orders for the Pacifics and the old Western Bonds.

After the late Board the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING PRICES—JAN. 27.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	110⅜	110¼
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	111¼	111¼
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	112⅜	112⅜
American Gold	109⅝	109⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109⅛
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅛	97⅛
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	93⅛	93⅛
Reading	114¼	114¼
Chicago and Rock Island	110⅜	110⅜
North-west Common	73½	73
North-west Preferred	92	92
Pacific Mail	57⅛	56⅞
St. Paul Preferred	82½	82
St. Paul Common	56⅛	56⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	47⅛	46⅝
Toledo and Wabash	74½	74½
Western Telegraph	73	72⅛
Erie	33⅜	33
Union Pacific	38⅜	38⅛
Lake Shore	91⅛	90⅛
Lake Shore Scrip	87⅛	88⅛

At the very close the Railroads and Miscellaneous Stocks were steady.

The Public Funds of the United States closed as follows after the Boards:

6 ⅌ ct. reg., '81	114⅝	5-20 reg., '67	111⅜
6 ⅌ ct. coup., '81	115⅜	5-20 coup., '67	112⅜
5-20 reg., '62	110⅜	5-20 reg., '68	111⅜
5-20 coup., '62	110⅝	5-20 coup., '68	112⅜
5-20 reg., '64	110⅜	10-40 reg.	109⅛
5-20 coup., '64	110⅜	10-40 coup.	109⅝
5-20 reg., '65	110⅜	5s, reg., '81	*109⅛
5-20 coup., '65	111⅛	5s, coup., '81	110⅛
5-20 reg., n. 1., '65	110⅛	6s, currency	115⅛
5-20 coup., n. 1., '65	110⅜		

* Ex Dividend.

The following are the latest prices for the Miscellaneous Stocks dealt in at the Stock Exchange Board:

Del. and Hud. Canal	120	Quick. Min. Co. Pf.	29½
Md. Coal Company	21	Mariposa Mining Co.	1½
American Coal	44½	Mariposa Trust. Ctfs.	10
Spring Mt. Coal	66	Adams Express	91
Canton Co., Baltimore	80½	Wells-Fargo Express	58½
N. J. Land Imp. Co.	71	Am. M. U. Express	60½
Con. Coal of Md.	40	United States Ex.	61
West. Union Tel.	72½	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	56½
Quicksilver Min. Co.	25½		

The Atlantic Mutual Marine Company are out with their Annual Statement of the business and profits to the Policy-holders of 1871. They earned during the year $5,875,793, and return to their Policy-holders 40 ⅌ cent. in Scrip bearing 6 ⅌ cent. Interest. They advertise to pay off the Scrip of 1868 on the 6th of February. The present investments of the Company, exclusive of Premium Notes and Bills Receivable, amount to $12,400,000, of which nearly one-half is in the Public Funds of the United States, to most of which the Company originally and liberally subscribed through the War.

We commend to merchants and house owners wanting insurance against fire, where the Capital is so large and the management so prompt as to afford security against all contingencies, (like the Chicago fire,) the advertisement of the North British and Mercantile Company in this day's paper.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE SIX PER CENT BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY having still twenty-eight years to run, with interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1, both principal and interest payable in gold coin in the City of New-York, are recommended by us for safe and permanent investment for the following reasons, viz.:

1. **They are thoroughly secured.**
2. **Like the Central Pacifics they will be widely known, very popular and always marketable.**
3. **They will be dealt in at all the prominent Stock Exchanges in this country and Europe, and have the advantage of both a home and European market.**
4. **They should largely advance from the present price of 94 and accrued interest, when all sold by the Company, as Central Pacifics have done.**

They are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, Coupon or Registered.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO being under able and honorable management, partly identical with that of the CENTRAL PACIFIC, their securities should take equal rank in popularity and market value.

For exchange of Five-Twenties or for new investments, we cordially recommend either the Central Pacific or Chesapeake and Ohio Six Per Cent Gold Bonds.

We continue to deal in Government Securities, buy and sell Investment Stocks and Bonds at the Stock Exchange; open accounts with depositors, upon which we allow interest at the rate of four per cent., make collections in all parts of the country, and transact a general Banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

HARVEY FISK, }
A. S. HATCH. }

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) INTEREST,
PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FREE OF TAX,

AND IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company, through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which, in many cases, draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable in February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent. (8s.) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY Land Grant, Sinking Fund, Seven per cent. Gold Bonds, for sale at 90 and accrued interest by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., }
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. }

☞ CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers; also commercial credits issued available throughout the world.

Bills of exchange on the Imperial Bank of London, National Bank of Scotland, Provincial Bank of Ireland, and all their branches.

Telegraphic transfers of money on Europe, San Francisco, and the West Indies.

Deposit accounts received in either currency or coin subject to check at sight, which pass through the Clearing-house as if drawn upon any City bank; interest allowed on all daily balances; certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at current rate; notes and drafts collected.

State, City and railroad loans negotiated.

CLEWS, HABICHT & CO.,
No. 11 Old Broad-st., London.

Court Calendars for Monday.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Barrett, J.—Calendar Called at 12 M.

Nos.
10—Hess vs. Stewart.
72½—Scott vs. Society of Tammany, or Columbian Order of City of New-York.
98—Rice vs. Hollis.
105—Kircher vs. Gessner.
106—Schmidt vs. Levy.
108—Malcolm vs. Allen.
123—Blood vs. Neuss.
132—Smith vs. Bagley.
134—Wilson vs. Bipok.
138—Coffin vs. The Globe Printing Company.
152—Appleton vs. Appleton.
157—Lawless vs. Maloney.
159—Coumham vs. Lyon.
166—Lewis vs. Parsons.
177—Pacific Mail Steamship Co. vs. Great Western Ins. Co.
178—Appleton vs. Warner.
182—Guidet vs. The Mayor.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.
Held by Blatchford, J.

Nos.
145—Bridge vs. Steam-ship Aleppo.
2—Olney vs. Schooner O. H. Booth.
18—Ulrichson vs. Bark Milton.
39—Johnson vs. Schooner J. M. McMillan.
40—Davis vs. Prendergast.
78—Berwin vs. Steam-ship Matanzas.
42—Conover vs. Sloop J. P. Evans.
58—New-Jersey Lighterate Co. vs. Schooner Hero.
24—Aumack vs. Schooner Creole.
124—United States vs. Steam-ship Helvetia.
32—Huger vs. Steam-ship Atlantic.
144—Foster vs. Macias.
150—Thomas vs. Steam-tug Gen. Wm. McMann.
136—Benedict vs. Steam-tug Niagara.
118—Cunningham vs. Sloop Tennessee.
145—Curos vs. Steam-tug F. W. Devoe.
157—Devoe Manufac'g Co. vs. Brig Frasquito.
111—Hewlett vs. Bark Antoinette C.
67—The United States vs. Steamer Holmdel.
137—Boyle vs. Schooner Breeze.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 27, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	2	Oil-cake, pkgs	190
Cotton, bales	5,327	Pork, pkgs	28
Cotton-seed Meal, bgs	200	Beef, pkgs	85
Dried Fruit, pkgs	138	Cut-meats, pkgs	1,373
Eggs, bbls	888	Grease, pkgs	30
Flour, bbls	9,653	Lard, pkgs	2,248
Wheat, bushels	2,800	Lard, kegs	100
Corn, bushels	59,650	Butter, pkgs	1,265
Oats, bushels	15,375	Cheese, pkgs	582
Malt, bushels	2,090	Tallow, pkgs	240
Barley, bushels	400	Lard-oil, bbls	10
Grass-seed, bushels	2,000	Dressed Hogs, No.	1,282
Beans, bbls	50	Pea-nuts, bags	548
Peas, bushels	150	Rice, pkgs	247
Corn-meal, bbls	448	Sugar, N. O., hhds	15
Corn-meal, bags	1,066	Starch, boxes	570
Hops, bales	52	Tea, half chests	970
Hides, No.	5,385	Tobacco, hhds	12
Hides, bales	177	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	305
Leather, sides	5,447	Whisky, bbls	504
Moss, bales	77	Wool, bales	175
Molasses, N. O., bbls	1,175	Spelter, pieces	297
Spirits Turp., bbls	50	Skins, bales	17
Crude Turp., bbls	20	Silver Ore, sacks	828
Tar, bbls	690	Oil, bbls	102
Resin, bbls	660		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Brooklyn*, for Liverpool—8 cases Hardware, 20 cases Drugs, 1,348 boxes Bacon, 11 cases Machinery, 2 cases Deer Heads, 258 pkgs. Oysters, 15 cases Flavina, 389 bales Leather, 40 boxes Extract Logwood, 250 bbls. Resin, 24 bales Furs, 2 boxes Clocks, 15 boxes Ham, 60 tcs. Beef, 750 bales Cotton, 310 tcs. Lard, 3 cases Vests, 2 cases Organs, 4 cases Indigo, 50 bbls. Pork, 641 bbls. Flour, 75 tcs. Pork, 50 pkgs. Butter, 28 pkgs. Whalefoots, 8 cases Lathe Checks, 522 boxes Cheese, 155 tubs Lard, 147 bags Clover-seed.

By the steamer *St. David*, for Liverpool—23 hhds. Tobacco, 575 boxes Bacon, 677 bags Clover-seed, 150,000 lbs. Lard, 200 tcs. Beef, 1,100 bales Gambia, 368 boxes Meats, 60 bbls. Tongues, 36 cases Tobacco, 7 casks Sperm-oil, 51 bbls. Apples, 4,000 bushels Corn, 200 bbls. Pork.

By the steamer *Venetia*, for London—346 tcs. Pork, 211 bbls. Pork, 1,093 boxes Bacon, 2,041 bags Clover-seed, 10 cases Handles, 200 tcs. Beef, 56 cases Tobacco, 50 tcs. Lard, 2 bbls. Bladders, 173 crotches Mahogany, 500 bbls. Flour.

By the steamer *Britannia*, for Glasgow—13 pkgs. Tobacco, 17 cases Agricultural Implements, 8 bbls. Beeswax, 1 case Organ, 1,531 bags Clover-seed, 577 pkgs. Butter, 324 tcs. Beef, 325 bbls. Pork, 500 bbls. Resin, 302 cases Sewing-machines, 4 cases Cabinet Ware, 2 cases Machinery, 15,788 bushels Peas, 828 tcs. Lard, 1,059 boxes Bacon, 1 box Tongues, 90 boxes Shoulders, 2 pkgs. Mutton, 564 boxes Cheese, 47 tcs. Hams, 3,600 Staves, 7,700 bushels Corn, 99 bags Waste, 150 bbls. Flour, 520 boxes Meat, 2 cases Can Goods, 428 bags Oil-cake, 11 bbls. Beef.

By the steamer *Ville de Paris*, for Havre—2 bales Silk, 126 crotches Mahogany, 18,500 lbs. Lard, 705 tcs. Lard, 783 boxes Bacon, 300 Oars, 77 pkgs. Sewing-machines, 55 bales Cotton, 1 bale Maiden Hair, 251 pkgs. Ham, 25 cases Oil Peppermint, 24 bales Cotton, 4 bbls. Corn, 25 hhds. Tallow, 5 bbls. Pork, 300 bags Clover Seed, 4 cases Dress Goods, 3 pkgs. Glass-ware, 9 bales Wool, 60 bbls. Potash, 42 logs Maple.

By the bark *Hanoen*, for Antwerp—2,788 boxes Crude Petroleum.

By the schooner *Nancy Smith*, for Buenos Ayres—87 cases Railroad Materials, 4 bales Blankets, 1 Truck, 123 tons Coal, 1 cask Lamps, 250 boxes Tobacco, 3,850 cases Petroleum, 16 bales Wick, 45,000 lbs. Lard, 100 pkgs. Florida Water, 2,907 boxes Starch, 6 cases Handstamps, 38 pkgs. Plows, 12 pkgs. Meat Cutters, 128 boxes Perfumery, 217 pkgs. Drugs.

COFFEE—Holders have been quite firm, and offering stock reservedly, but the market has been quiet, no important dealings having been reported.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand for early delivery at an advance of ⅛c. ⅌ lb., closing in favor of sellers on restricted offerings; sales, 1,592 bales, including 758 bales to shippers, 144 bales to spinners, 150 bales to speculators and 540 bales in transit. For forward delivery business has been more active at full and buoyant rates, with sales reported of 19,950 bales, (4,100 bales last evening and 15,850 bales today, including a considerable number of transfers of contracts from one month to another,) basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for February, 200 bales at 21⅛c., 100 bales at 21 9-16c., 200 bales at 21⅝c., 300 bales at 21 11-16c., 300 bales at 21¾c.; March, 100 bales at 22⅛c., 100 bales at 22⅛c., 100 bales at 22 3-16c., 100 bales at 22¼c., 100 bales at 22 5-16c., 400 bales at 21⅞c., 100 bales at 22⅛c.; April, 200 bales at 22⅛c., 500 bales at 22 9-16c., 600 bales at 22⅝c.; April and May, 100 bales each, at 22⅛c., together; June, 500 bales at 22⅞c.; Exchange, 1-16c. paid to exchange 200 bales January for 200 bales February, ⅛c. paid to exchange 100 bales February for 100 bales March. And today, for January, 400 bales at 21⅛c.; February, 100 bales at 21⅛c., 300 bales at 21⅛c., 1,400 bales at 21 9-16c., 200 bales at 21⅛c., 200 bales at 21⅝c., 1,800 bales at 21 9-16c., 1,900 bales at 21⅝c., 200 bales at 21 11-16c., 2,500 bales at 21⅝c., 300 bales at 21 11-16c., 1,400 bales at 21¾c.; March, 100 bales at 22 5-16c., 50 bales at 22⅜c., 1,000 bales at 22 5-16c., 300 bales at 22⅛c., 400 bales at 22⅜c., 200 bales at 22 11-32c., 200 bales at 22 5-16c., 500 bales at 22⅜c., 400 bales at 22 5-16c., 200 bales at 22⅜c., 1,000 bales at 22 5-16c.; April, 100 bales at 22⅛c., 100 bales at 22⅝c.; 300 bales at 22 13-16c.; May 300 bales at 22⅞c. Exchanges—⅛c. paid to exchange 1,000 bales February for 1,000 bales March, 11-16c. paid to exchange 500 bales February for 500 March. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: February, 21-48c.; March, 22-13c.; April, 22-50c.; May, 22-87c.; June, 22⅞c. The receipts at this port today were 5,327 bales, including 498 bales per rail, 9 bales from Baltimore, 600 bales from Mobile, 60 bales from Washington, N. C., 1,781 bales from Charleston, 1,129 bales from Norfolk, 691 bales from Savannah and 559 bales from New-Orleans. The reported receipts at the shipping ports during the week were 119,959 bales against 123,150 bales the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 1,824,133 bales, against 2,192,946 bales same time 1870-71. The exports from all ports during the week were 79,271 bales; for the season, 979,960 bales, against 1,324,195 bales same time last season. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	19⅝	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
Good Ordinary	20⅝	20⅞	20⅞	21⅛
Low Middling	21⅝	21⅞	21⅞	22
Middling	22	22¼	22⅜	22⅜
Good Middling	22⅝	22⅞	23⅛	23⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been an unusually slow movement in State and Western Flour since our last, with values quoted essentially as before. The demand has been wholly for job lots, for home trade purposes. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,200 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 50@$6 10; inferior to good Extra State, $6 35@$6 75; good to fancy at $6 75@$7 25; poor to very good Shipping Extra Western at $6 30@$6 65; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 50@$6 80 ⅌ bbl.

Southern Flour has been dull at unaltered rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 475 bbls. at $6@$8 10 for ordinary to very good, and $8 10@$10 50 for very good to choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour has been in moderate demand at $4 10@$5 10 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 270 bbls. Corn-meal continues in fair request at $3 50@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western; $3 60@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine; sales, 300 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $2 90@$3 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more demand, in good part for shipment, at steadier prices for Spring, and at a further improvement of 1c.@2c. a bushel on Red Winter. White Wheat has also been in request, and held with more confidence. Sales have been reported since our last of 89,000 bushels at $1 52 for fair No. 2 Milwaukee, in store; $1 58 for prime No. 1 do., delivered; $1 62@$1 63@$1 65 for Red Western, in store, chiefly at $1 65 for prime samples; $1 75 for White Canada, in bond; and $1 70@$1 71 for White State and Western....New Corn has been in good, though less active request at a shade stronger prices. Old Mixed Western has been held with much firmness, but has been less sought after; sales have been reported since our last of 161,000 bushels, at 70c.@73c. for new do., in lots, chiefly at 73c. for best samples, 74c. for new and old Mixed Western; 78c. for prime old Mixed Western, in store; 72½c.@74c. for Yellow Western; 72c.@73c. for White Western; 72c.@73½c. for Yellow Southern; 75c.@78c. for White Southern, ⅌ bushel....Rye has been dull at unchanged rates; Western, 94c.@95c. ⅌ bushel....Barley quiet; 2,500 bushels Canada West were sold at $1 15 ⅌ bushel....Barley Malt has been lightly dealt in within our previous range; sales, 5,800 bushels State at $1 10@$1 30, the latter for choice....Oats have been rather quiet, and somewhat irregular as to price; sales have been reported since our last of 38,000 bushels, at 53c.@54½c. for Mixed Western, from track and afloat; 52½c. for do., in store; 52c.@53½c. for Black; 54c.@55½c. for White Western and Ohio, and 54c.@55c. for Mixed State, in lots, ⅌ bushel.

GUNNY BAGGING—Sales, 500 rolls Domestic at Boston, 16c., cash; and 1,000 rolls do., deliverable there in January, February and March, at 16½c.; market firm.

HEMP—Sales, 500 bales Jute Butts at 3¼c., gold, ⅌ lb.; market unaltered.

HIDES—An active call has been noted for Dry Hides at full prices. Wet-salted Hides have been in good demand and firm; and Kips and light Cow Upper Leather has been promptly taken on offerings at rather stronger rates. The week's receipts have been 99,803 Hides and 78 bales do.; sales, 71,370 Hides and 315 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 3,700 Dry Buenos Ayres, 23@27 lbs., 27c.@27½c.; 1,050 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 22@23 lbs., 23c.@23½c., gold, selected; 500 Dry Buenos Ayres, Kips, 11 lbs., private terms; 9,300 Dry Entre Rios, 21@25 lbs., 27c.; 13,000 Dry Montevideo, (part to arrive,) 20@21 lbs., 26½c.; 570 Dry Montevideo, Kips, 11½ lbs., 27½c.; 9,000 Dry Rio Grande, (to arrive,) 21 lbs., 26½c., gold, selected; 1,400 Dry Central American, 19@21 lbs., 23c., gold, as they run; 600 Dry Truxillo, 16 lbs., private terms; 6,350 Dry Bogota, 18@24 lbs., part at 23½c.; 500 Dry Vera Cruz, 20 lbs., 22c., gold, as they run; 500 Dry Payta, 25 lbs., private terms; 8,900 Dry Corpus Christi, (part to arrive,) 22 lbs., 21c.; 6,800 Dry Texas, 24 lbs., 21½c.@22c., currency, as they run; 2,700 Dry Texas, Kips, 11 lbs.; 700 Dry Mexican, 26 lbs.; 1,100 Dry Mexican, Kips, 11 lbs.; 1,500 Wet-salted Texas, 65 lbs., private terms; 2,700 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., 11½c., currency, selected; 500 City Slaughter, Cow, 50 lbs.; 175 bales Calcutta Buffalo, (part to arrive,) 20 lbs.; 50 bales Penang Buffalo, 28 lbs.; 90 bales Calcutta Cow, 9@10 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand is 50,400 Hides and 123 bales, (same time last year, 58,300 Hides and 587 bales,) as follows: 28,800 Dry Buenos Ayres, Entre Rios, &c., 4,900 Dry Montevideo, 2,600 Dry Central American, 2,600 Dry Tampico, 4,500 Dry and Salted Bogota and Savanilla, 2,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 5,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 123 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo. The most remarkable feature of the market is, that while large quantities of Leather are being shipped to Europe, Hides are being imported from thence.

MOLASSES—Trade has been less active, but values have been quoted steady; 415 bbls. New-Orleans sold, in lots, at 48c.@57c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted steady, on the basis of $4 65@$4 70 for Strained, but has been without activity; sales, 400 bbls. at the quoted rates; also, 600 bbls. common at $4 55@$4 60 ⅌ 280 lbs....Tar has been quiet, yet unchanged in price....Spirits Turpentine has been in light stock and wanted at 71c. for merchantable, but held at the close at 71½c.@72c.; sales, 108 bbls. at 71c. ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—No important dealings have been reported in Refined, and values have been wholly nominal. Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 23c. At Philadelphia, 22⅛c.@22⅜c., showing less firmness. Refined in cases at 28⅛c.@28⅜c....Crude, 13c. ⅌ gallon; sales, 5,000 bbls. for February delivery at this rate. Shipping Crude at 16c. Naphtha, 12⅛c.@12⅜c. for shipping order....The Creek quotations for Upper and Lower Road deliveries were nominally $3 85 and $4 ⅌ bbl. The Titusville (Penn.) *Courier* makes the year's production 5,755,057 bbls., or a daily average of 15,767 bbls., and the year's shipments 5,772,067 bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very sparingly purchased for early delivery, buyers having been unwilling to pay asking prices for full lots, which have been offered with reserve. Sales have been reported since our last of 230 bbls., early delivery, at $13 50@$13 75 for old Western Mess, $14 50 for new Mess, $14 for uninspected do., $12@$12 25 for new Extra Prime, $14 for new Prime Mess, and $16 for Clear, ⅌ bbl. There has not been much activity in new Western Mess for forward delivery, business having been checked by the increasing firmness of holders. Sales have been reported of 250 bbls., seller February, at $14 50; 500 bbls., seller May, at $14 75 ⅌ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been salable and buoyant in price, at from 6c.@7c. for City, and 5¾c.@6c. for Western, ⅌ lb....Cut-meats continue quiet on the basis of 8½c.@9½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 4½c.@5½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. The reported sales include 70 boxes Bellies, heavy and light, at 7¼c.@7½c.; 1,300 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 8½c.@9½c. ⅌ lb....Bacon has been held a fraction higher, on reduced offerings, checking operations, though the demand has been good for desirable cuts, for both prompt and forward delivery. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,220 boxes, including for early delivery here 370 boxes Short Rib at 7c.; 400 boxes Long Clear at 7¼c.@7½c.; and 200 boxes Short Clear at 7⅛c.; and for March delivery, at Chicago, 200 boxes Short Clear at 6⅛c. ⅌ lb....Lard has been quoted stronger in price, on reduced offerings, and a fair, though not urgent call, for early delivery. Sales have been reported of 1,045 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 9c.@9⅜c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for good to prime Western Steam; 9⅜c. for good City; 9¼c. for No. 1, and 9⅛c.@9½c. for Refined. For forward delivery, the dealings have been moderate, with values favoring sellers. Sales have been reported of 3,000 tcs. prime Western Steam, including 750 tcs., seller February at 9⅜c.; 250 tcs., seller March, at 9½c.; and 1,000 tcs., seller April, at 10c.; also, 1,000 tcs., seller February, Chicago delivery, at $8 80....Beef, Beef Hams, Butter and Cheese, essentially unchanged.

SKINS—An active inquiry prevailed for Deer at full prices. Sales, 8,000 lbs. Central American, 4,000 lbs. Porto Cabello, 3,000 lbs. Mexican and 2,000 lbs. Texas, on private terms. Receipts, 62 bales Central American, 31 bales Porto Cabello, 27 bales Para, 6 bales Truxillo, 11 bales Mexican and Texas. We quote: *Deer*—Honduras, 52½c.@55c.; Guatamala, 50c.@62c.; Chagres, 57½c.@60c.; Campeachy, 50c.@52c.; Sisal, 50c.@52c.; San Juan, 52c.@54c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52c.; Porto Cabello, 48c.; Angostura, 38c.@40c.; Para, 50c.; Southern and Texas, 35c.@50c., currency, ⅌ lb. Goat have also been freely dealt in and quoted strong; sales reported of 500 bales Mexican, 200 bales Payta, 150 bales Cape, 20 bales Buenos Ayres and 15 bales Calcutta; receipts, 55 bales Mexican, 97 bales Payta and 80 bales East India. *Goat*—Tampico, 50c.@52c.; Matamoras, 50c.@52c.; Vera Cruz, 48c.@50c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 48c.@52c.; Payta, 47c½.; Curacoa, 50c.@52c.; Bogota, 45c.@47½c.; Cape, 36c.@38c., currency, ⅌ lb.; Madras, each, 48c.@50c.; Patna, each, 43c.@45c.; East India Tanned Goat, 95c.@$1; East India Tanned Sheep, 70c.@72c.

SEEDS—Clover has been more active and firm; sales, 2,500 bags at 11⅛c.@11¼c. for Indiana and Michigan, and 10¾c. for fair Ohio, ⅌ lb. Of Calcutta Linseed further sales of 7,500 bags, by the *Lord Strathnairn*, to arrive, were reported on private terms; market strong.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted steady, on, however, a comparatively light business; sales, 286 hhds. fair Refining Cuba at 9⅛c.@9¼c.; 14 hhds. Demerara at 10⅛c.; 10 hhds. Porto Rico at 9⅛c.; 2,755 boxes Clayed and Centrifugal, the former at 9⅛c.@9¾c., and the latter on private terms, and 179 boxes very inferior Molasses and Mixed Sugar at 7½c., ⅌ lb. The Manilas sold some days since (28,973 bags,) were within the range of 8c.@8½c. ⅌ lb. Refined quiet; quotations as before.

TALLOW, &C.—There has been rather more call for desirable lots at uniform rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 290,000 lbs. at 8¾c.@9¼c. for fair ordinary to very choice, chiefly at 9c.@9⅛c.; also, 43,000 lbs. prime Stearine, in hhds. and tcs., at 9c.@9½c., and 215 pkgs. Grease at 7¼c.@8¼c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been purchased to the extent of 50 bbls. at the advanced price of 93½c., closing with 94c. asked, showing a firmer though quiet market.

FREIGHTS—Business has been generally dull since our last. Rates have been quoted firm, and room has been offered with less urgency. The demand for accommodation, however, has been less active, mostly for Grain, Cotton and Provisions, in the berth line. In the way of charters, negotiations have been making very slow progress, owners insisting on rates which shippers have been unwilling to pay. There was some call for small and medium sized vessels for the Grain and Petroleum trades, chiefly the former, but the bids have not been satisfactory, checking business....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been 1,100 bales Cotton, part at ⅜d., by steam, but chiefly by sail at 3-16d., in part; 15,500 bushels Corn, by sail, at 5¼d.; 7,800 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 6¼d. ⅌ bushel; 290 pkgs. Lard and 900 boxes Bacon, at 30s., by steam, and 20s. by sail; 250 bags Clover-seed, by steam, at 27s. 6d., and 10 tons Leather at 50s. ⅌ ton; also, 20 tons Tallow, by sail, at 17s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For London, by sail, 800 bbls. Flour at 1s. 7½d. ⅌ bbl.; 200 tcs. Lard at 20s. ⅌ ton, and by steam, 7,800 bushels Corn, in bags, at 6¼d. ⅌ bushel; 650 boxes Bacon and 600 bags Clover-seed at 25s., and 20 tons Scraps at 30s. ⅌ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,800 bags Clover-seed at 25s., and 200 pkgs. Butter at 30s. ⅌ ton. For Antwerp, 6,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 7½d. ⅌ bushel; 375 boxes Bacon, 22s. 6d.@25s.; 115 bbls. Lard, and 70 hhds. Tallow at 22s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For Bremen, 5,000 tcs. Lard at 22s. 6d.@25s. For Rotterdam, 150 tcs. Lard at 25s., and 120 hhds. Tallow at 25s. ⅌ ton. For Cork and orders, excluding the west coast of Ireland, a British bark, 330 tons, with about 2,800 quarters Grain, at 5s. 3d. ⅌ quarter. For Genoa, a British bark, 907 tons, with general cargo, including Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported at $7,500.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27—Evening.—FLOUR unchanged and quiet. WHEAT—A speculative demand; prices higher; No. 1 Spring, $1 28½; No. 2 do., $1 24; No. 3 do., $1 14; No. 2 do., February, $1 24@$1 24¼. CORN opened firm but closed dull; No. 2 Mixed, 44c.; Rejected, 37½c.; February, 41½c. OATS unchanged and quiet; No. 2 at 32½c.; Rejected, 29c.@29½c.; No. 2 for February at 33c. RYE quiet and unchanged; No. 2 at 68c.; February, 68½c. BARLEY dull and unchanged; No. 2 Spring, 58½c.; No. 3 do., 50c.; Rejected, 40c.@41c.; No. 2 Spring for February, 58½c. Mess PORK opened firm but closed dull at $12 80; February, $12 85; March, $13 05. LARD in fair demand and firm at $7 75; February, $8 80@$8 85. Green MEATS steady and unchanged. Bulk MEATS firm and a shade higher; Shoulders, 4¼c.@4½c.; Sides, 5¼c.@5⅝c.; Short Rib Middles, 5¾c.@5⅞c.; Short Clear Middles, 6⅛c.@6⅜c. Others unchanged. Live HOGS active and higher; extreme range, $4@$4 65; bulk sales at $4 35@$4 60. Dressed HOGS a shade better at $5 05@$5 10 for good to choice. WHISKY in good demand at 88½c. CATTLE very dull. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 70,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley, 13,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT in fair demand and higher; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 57; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 62. CORN quiet; No. 2 Mixed, 40c. OATS firmer; Mixed, on the track, 35½c. BARLEY steady; Iowa Spring, 62½c.@72½c. RYE firm at 75c. WHISKY nominally 88c. PORK nominally $13. Dry-salted MEATS firm and better; loose Cumberland Middles, 5½c.; loose Clear Rib Sides, 6⅛c.; packed lots on orders ⅛c. higher. BACON better; Shoulders, 6⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅛c. loose; packed, 7⅜c.; Clear Sides, 7½c.@7⅝c. LARD firm; sales of Steam yesterday at 8½c.; no sales today. Live HOGS firm at $4@$4 40. CATTLE steady at $3 50@$5 50 for fair to choice. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan 27.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged; Family, $6 85@$6 95. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; Red, $1 51@$1 55. CORN dull and unchanged at 46c.@47c. RYE dull and drooping at 77c.@79c. OATS steady at 38c.@45c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged at 60c.@80c. PORK—Demand light; holders firm; $13 25 offered, $13 50 asked. LARD in fair demand and firm; sales of Kettle at 9⅛c.@9½c. BULK MEATS—Demand light; holders firm; Shoulders, 5⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6⅛c.; Clear Sides, 7c., all buyer the middle of March; Clear Rib Sides, 6⅛c., buyer next week. BACON—Demand light; holders firm; Shoulders, 6⅛c.; Sides, 7¾c@8c. Live HOGS in fair demand and firm at $4 50@$4 85; receipts, 2,200 head. WHISKY steady at 88c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 27.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,400 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 for Amber White; $8 50 for White Winter; $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales of 2 cars No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 51; 1,000 bushels No. 1 White Michigan on private terms, the latter held at $1 70. CORN quiet and unchanged at 67c. BARLEY held at $1@$1 03 for Up-lake Canada. RYE nominally 80c. for Western. CORN-MEAL, $1 60 for Bolted, and $1 55 for Unbolted, ⅌ cwt. MILL-FEED firm; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $26@$27; Middlings, $28@$30 ⅌ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 69c.; to New-York, 59c.; to Albany, 49c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 27.—COTTON firm; Middling, 21⅛c.@21½c.; net receipts, 4,829 bales; gross, 4,936 bales; exports to Genoa, 2,726 bales; to Barcelona, 515 bales; sales, 34,000 bales; stock, 220,010 bales. CORN dull; White, 72c.@73c. OATS easy at 58c.@60c. HAY dull and lower; Prime to Choice, $27@$29. BACON scarce; Shoulders, 7c.@7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅛c.@9½c.; Clear Sides, 10c. MOLASSES firm; Prime to strictly Prime, 44c.@50c. COFFEE firm at 20c.@22½c. Other articles unchanged. Rain restricts business. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 118⅜; New-York Sight, par. GOLD, 110⅛.

BUFFALO, Jan. 27.—Rail SHIPMENTS—3,700 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn. FLOUR prices unchanged, and city trade only. WHEAT inactive and nominal. CORN quiet; sales, three cars No. 2 Western at 59c., in city elevator; 2,000 bushels No. 2 on private terms. OATS dull; sales, 325 bushels at 46c. RYE neglected. SEEDS dull; sales, 150 bushels Timothy at $3 60@$3 75. Mess PORK quiet at $13 50. LARD quiet at 9¼c. HIGHWINES inactive and nominally 2c. less than New-York quotations.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 27.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged; Double Extra Spring, $5 75@$6 50. WHEAT quiet and weak; No. 1 at $1 24½; No. 2 do., $1 22⅜. OATS steady; No. 2, 32½c. CORN active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 41c. RYE in fair demand, but at lower rates; No. 1 at 67c. BARLEY dull and unchanged; No. 2 Fall at 57c. Live HOGS steady at $4@$4 25. Mess PORK dull and nominal at $12 50. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS small.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 27.—BAGGING quiet at 13c.@13½c. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. GRAIN quiet and unchanged. PORK quiet at $13 50. Bulk MEATS active and firmer; Shoulders, 5⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6⅛c.; Clear Sides, 7c. BACON active and firmer; Shoulders, 6⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7½c.; Clear Sides, 8c. HAMS unchanged. LARD unchanged. WHISKY steady at 88c.

TOLEDO, Jan. 27.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; Amber Michigan, $1 48; No. 2 Red, $1 44; No. 3 Red, $1 35. CORN a shade better; No. 2 Low Mixed, 48c.; Yellow, 48½c. OATS dull and nominal; No. 2 at 40c. CLOVER-SEED steady; Ohio, $6. Dressed HOGS steady at $5 20@$5 25. RECEIPTS—27,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bushels Corn.

DETROIT, Jan. 27.—WHEAT steady; sales of extra Fall at $1 56½@$1 57. CORN steady; Fall advanced 1c.; sales of Mixed at 52c.; Yellow, 52c. OATS dull and declining, at 43c. for White State. CLOVER-SEEDS active at $6 30. Dressed HOGS scarce at $5 20.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 27.—FLOUR firm and scarce at $6 50@$10. CORN in good demand at 58c.@59c. OATS firm and in fair demand at 53c.@54c. for Mixed. Bulk MEATS in fair demand and higher; sales of Shoulders at 5½c.@5¾c.; Sides, 6½c.@7¼c. LARD quiet and weak at 9c.@10c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 27.—WHEAT—Nothing doing. RYE and CORN—Nothing doing. CORN held at 68c.@70c. for Western Mixed and Yellow. BARLEY unchanged; sales, 17 cars No. 2 Canada at $1 05. OATS steady but quiet at 50c.@53c.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 27.—COTTON firm; heavy storm restricts business; Middling, 21c.@21⅛c.; net receipts, 2,008 bales; exports, to Amsterdam, 2,900 bales; coastwise, 753 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 69,714 bales.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 27.—WHEAT firmer but inactive; No. 1 Red Winter held at $1 50; $1 49 offered; No. 2 held at $1 41@$1 42. CORN dull; held at 52c. OATS quiet at 44c. PETROLEUM quiet and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 27.—Spirits of TURPENTINE firm at 68c. RESIN quiet at $4 for Strained. Crude TURPENTINE firm at $4 for Hard, $6 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. TAR steady at $2 30.

MOBILE, Jan. 27.—COTTON firm; Middling, 21c.@21⅛c.; net receipts, 1,709 bales; exports to Amsterdam, 1,448 bales; sales, 1,600 bales; stock, 61,589 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 27.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 20¾c.@21c.; net receipts, 2,134 bales; exports coastwise, 287 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 30,438 bales.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 27.—COTTON firmer; fair demand; Middling, 20¼c.; receipts, 900 bales; sales, 800 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—1½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅛ for both Money and the Account. American Securities quiet and steady. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92¼; 1865s, old, 93¼; 1867s, 93¾; 10-40s, 92.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 27—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened firm at the following quotations: Middling Upland, 10⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 11d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

1:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed firm. Middling Uplands, 10⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 11d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 5,000 for speculation and export. Sales of cotton on ship named at Savannah or Charleston have been at 10⅝d. PROVISIONS—Cheese, 65s. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American fine; Bacon, 32s. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—TALLOW, 50s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

HAVRE, Jan. 26—Evening.—COTTON closed easier; Tres Ordinaire and Low Middling, 133f.@134f. ⅌ cwt.

Connecticut Statistics—Grand Lists of Towns.

From the Hartford Courant, Jan. 27.

The statistics furnished in the *Connecticut Register* for 1872, published by BROWN & GROSS, show that the grand list of the State amounts to $322,554,488. The smallest list, $186,055, appears in the town of Marlboro. The towns where the valuation exceeds five millions on the lists of 1871 are as follows, and the valuation of 1861 is appended to show the relative growth of these towns:

	1871.	1861.
New-Haven	$44,400,000	$25,300,000
Hartford	43,900,000	24,500,000
Norwich	13,500,000	8,300,000
Bridgeport	10,500,000	7,400,000
Stamford	7,455,000	4,268,000
Waterbury	7,100,000	5,100,000
Meriden	6,700,000	3,200,000
Norwalk	6,350,000	3,650,000
New-London	6,300,000	5,200,000
Danbury	5,875,000	3,600,000
Middletown	5,800,000	4,300,000
Stonington	5,200,000	3,700,000
Total	$163,080,000	$98,518,000

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE LIFE OF

JAMES FISK.

A complete History of his Life and Exploits from a Peddler-boy to a King among Financiers. His triumphs and failures. How he lived and how he died. Illustrated. Price by mail, 50 cents. Terms liberal.

WM. FLINT & CO., Philadelphia.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NO. 22 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Jan. 1, 1872.

MR. GOOLD HOYT REDMOND IS A member of our firms here and in London from this date. DENNISTOUN & CO.

THE FIRM OF PETRIE, LAIRD & BIDWELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent. STEPHEN H. PETRIE alone is authorized to sign in liquidation.

The undersigned will continue the business of manufacturing jewelers under the style of LAIRD & BIDWELL, at No. 59 Nassau-st.

JOHN LAIRD,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1872. HENRY C. BIDWELL.

DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the partnership lately existing between DAVID PRINCE, of Carbon County, Pennsylvania, and ALBERT R. BASS and M. M. BASS, of Brooklyn, N. Y., under the firm of Prince & Bass, was dissolved on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1871, by mutual consent.

DAVID PRINCE,
ALBERT R. BASS,
M. M. BASS.

MR. BENJAMIN BRYER HAS THIS DAY associated himself with the undersigned in the continuance of the business and name of the old firm of John Caswell & Co.

WM. H. CASWELL,
JOHN H. CASWELL.
NO. 87 FRONT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—THE PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against JOHN M. STEINMETZ and Caroline his wife; Edwin A. Bradley, Joseph Leibman, Arnet Seaman, John H. Seaman, John Gaines, Henry Uthoff, Max Morganthaler, Mathias Duerr, Christopher Murray, George C. Carrier, George Graf, Gouverneur Paulding, James N. Paulding, Gouveneur Kemble, Jr., Peter Kemble, Harrison H. Ferguson, Katharina Werns, executrix of Jacob Werns, deceased; John J. McCrum, and William Egan, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendant, Henry Uthoff: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 48 Pine-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated 28th December, 1871.

CEPHAS BRAINERD,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 48 Pine-st.

The summons and complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of January, 1872.

CEPHAS BRAINERD,
ja29-1aw6wM* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY against MANUEL BERDEE and Eliza, his wife; Hector Courtois, August Hueg, August Engelhard, Theresa Koch and Louis Koch, her husband; Louise Altenbrand and Joseph Altenbrand, her husband; Mary E. McCluskey and John Wahrenberger and Christiana Wahrenberger, his wife; and John G. Stenerlein, Anton Geiser and the Middlefield Fire and Building Stone Company.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 22d day of November, 1871, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 69 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, November, 1871.

FOSTER & THOMSON,
ja28-1aw6wM Plaintiff's Attorneys.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE T. ROSA, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of George T. Rosa, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York City, in said district, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB COHEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors and other persons in interest that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 9th day of February, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the registers in bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes specified in sections 27 and 28 of the act of Congress entitled "an act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, Jan. 24, 1872. THOMAS R. CLARK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES CAROW, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice, That the second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of February, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., before John Fitch, Esq., Register, pursuant to an order made by said Register, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, Jan. 28, 1872.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, &c.,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION.—CREAM BREAD.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The favor with which my "Cream Bread" has been received by the public has led to certain base imitations by unprincipled parties, who attempt to palm off upon grocers and families as genuine cream bread a very inferior article. I hereby inform consumers and all parties interested that the genuine article will be found on examination to have the letters A R and my name stamped into the bottom of every loaf. My trade-mark is secured in the United States Patent Office, in Washington, and I hereby warn bakers and dealers that I shall vigorously prosecute all infringers.

JOHN F. KOHLER,
No. 229 West 12th-st.

OX-HORNS AND HAIR TAILS.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.—The Butchers' Hide and Melting Association of the City of New-York are now prepared to show samples and receive offers on contract for all the Horns and Hair Tails that may be received by the Association during the year 1872. Address BUTCHERS' HIDE-MELTING ASSOCIATION, foot of 44th-st., East River.

DR. MILLER'S TURKISH BATHS, No. 41 West 26th-st., New-York.—The largest, most luxurious bath in the City; pleasant heat, perfect ventilation; excellent shampooing, cooling rooms, hot rooms, spray, wave, plunge, and needle baths, all on the parlor floor. Open from 6 A. M. to 12 midnight. Ladies—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 9 A. M. to 12 M. Single baths, $1 25; ten tickets, $10; thirty tickets, $25.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER, & CO., NO. 233 WEST 51ST-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; best varieties; cheapest in the City; send for designs.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—Six per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from Feb. 1. Assets, $2,670,380 41. Surplus, $201,832 96.

SAVINGS BANKS.

REPORT
OF THE
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Jan. 1, 1872.

On deposit Jan. 1, 1871		$6,689,528 59
Deposits received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1871		4,768,396 87
Interest credited to depositors: 1871, July	$190,801 85	
1872, January	209,481 83	400,283 68
		$11,858,209 14
Drafts and interest paid from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1871		3,852,994 77
Due depositors, principal and interest, on Jan. 1, 1872		$8,005,214 37

ASSETS.

Bonds and mortgages on real estate in the City of New-York and adjoining counties, worth at least double the amount loaned	$2,819,050 00	
United States Bonds, market value	1,172,875 00	
State Stocks, market value.	864,400 00	
County Bonds of N. Y. State, market value.	668,200 00	
City Bonds of N. Y. State, market value.	1,190,000 00	
Town Bonds of N. Y. State, market value.	414,000 00	
Real estate B'king-house	130,000 00	
Loans secured by U. S. bonds	209,000 00	
Interest earned on investments	64,533 25	
Cash in trust Companies	200,000 00	
Cash in Banks	174,261 89	
Cash in vault	419,030 39	
	$8,325,350 53	
Less January, 1872, U. S. Tax.	9,281 12	
	$8,316,069 41	
Surplus or excess of Assets		310,855 04
		$8,316,069 41

Bank No. 58 Bowery, corner Canal-st. Open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

E. A. QUINTARD, President,
ROYAL G. MILLARD, }
ANDREAS WILLMANN, } Vice-Presidents.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 8th-av. and 42d-st.
STATEMENT.
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1872.

United States 5-20 bonds of 1867, par	$33,500 00	
United States 5-20 bonds of 1881, par	50,000 00	
New-York County bonds, 7 per cent., par	200,000 00	
New-York City bonds, 7 per cent., par	69,000 00	
New-York State bonds, 7 per cent., par	5,000 00	
Brooklyn City bonds, 7 per cent., par	85,000 00	
Oswego City bonds, 7 per cent., par	60,000 00	
West Farms bonds, 7 per cent., par	12,000 00	
Spring Port bonds, 7 per cent., par	28,000 00	
Bonds and mortgages, all in New-York City, on property worth $1,400,000	539,300 00	
Call loans on $60,000 United States 5-20 bonds	59,000 00	
Real estate worth $65,000—cost	61,807 92	
Cash in Chemical National Bank and vault	40,414 12	
Total	$1,240,022 01	
Market value of the above Dec. 31		$1,259,772 01
Interest due on the above Jan. 1		30,376 46
Total assets		$1,290,148 47

LIABILITIES.

Due depositors Jan. 1	$1,215,987 10	
Interest due depositors Jan. 1.	30,326 19	1,246,313 29
Surplus		$43,835 18

JAMES B. PECK, Secretary.

NEAR THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 166 Nassau-st., opposite City Hall, is located the MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK. The convenience and advantages of this bank bring a large and increasing business from among the working people of New-York and adjoining cities. Every accommodation is afforded to depositors consistent with sound principles. Interest commences on the first of every month instead of the old quarterly plan, where there is often great loss of interest to depositors. One dollar will commence an account. Books in German, French and English. Open daily from 10 to 3; also, Monday and Saturday evenings from 4½ to 6½ o'clock. CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.

G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT, MADE to the Bank Department, Jan. 1, 1872, showing the true condition (being the actual liabilities and resources) of the Eleventh Ward Savings Bank, north-east corner of Avenue C and Seventh-st., New-York.

ASSETS.

Bonds and mortgages on improved and unincumbered real estate in Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, estimated value $814,200	$245,825 24
Westchester County bonds, par value $20,000	19,000 00
South Carolina State bonds, par value $20,000	5,400 00
Demand loans on United States and State bonds, par value $254,400	181,054 15
Demand loans on railroad and town bonds, par value $46,575	25,321 00
Invested in banking-house	69,161 25
Interest accrued on investments	14,906 80
Office furniture, safe and fixtures, cost $8,441.	3,000 00
Cash in banks	46,146 25
Cash on hand	14,745 20
Total	$624,559 69

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors, including interest credited Jan. 1, 1872	$609,017 67
Mortgage on real estate	10,000 00
Excess of assets over liabilities	5,542 02
Total	$624,559 69

EDWARD V. LOEW, President.
CHAS. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the 25th day of January, 1872. W. S. GUERINEAU,
Notary Public, New-York County.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
Sun Building, No. 166 Nassau-st.
STATEMENT.

Amount due depositors	$690,958 79
Interest credited Jan. 1, 1872	18,022 90
Surplus	4,738 69
Total	$713,720 38

INVESTMENTS, LOANS, &c.

Bonds and mortgages	$322,651 87
United States and New-York County Bonds.	122,343 75
Westchester County and other town Bonds.	50,192 00
Loaned on United States Bonds—par	23,200 00
Loaned on $32,000 New-York City Bonds	28,000 00
Real estate	17,650 64
Cash on deposit in banks	47,096 41
Cash on hand, not deposited	36,640 83
Loaned on railroad and town bonds	49,225 00
Accrued interest due bank	12,719 88
Safe, furniture, fixtures	4,000 00
Total	$713,720 38

C. K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 23d day of January, 1872. Signed. WM. BARKER, Notary Public.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.
CORNER 55TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.

Total assets Jan. 1, 1872	$1,069,650 68
Amount due depositors Jan. 1, 1872	1,029,572 66
Interest credited depositors, Jan. 1, 1872	24,213 40
Surplus on Jan. 1, 1872	15,864 62
	$1,069,650 68

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid on all deposits from the first of each and every month.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHARLES SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

Interest every thirty days if desired. Six Per Cent. Compound Interest Certificates issued, payable on demand. Accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits paid on demand, with interest due. Interest paid by check to parties out of the City, if desired. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

ABINGDON-SQUARE SAVINGS BANK
No. 23 Abingdon-square, under Ninth Ward Bank. Interest at the rate of six per cent. All deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from date. All deposits, except cash on hand, safely invested in bonds and mortgages and Governments only. Additional security to depositors by a fund of the trustees pledged for that purpose. THOS. McLELLAND, President; EDGAR F. BROWN, WALTER J. PRICE, Vice-Presidents; GEO. W. BROWN, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, }
No. 170 6th-av., corner 12th-st. }

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums from $5 upward, entitled thereto, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15 next.

Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit of Jan. 1.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 31 will draw interest from Jan. 1. BANK OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 8 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

J. P. WHITE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,512,396 10.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 29, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—John Garth—Mr. Lester Wallack.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Julius Cæsar—Mr. Edwin Booth.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Humpty Dumpty—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Divorce—Characters by company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Black Crook—Miss Kate Santley.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Athletic, Gymnastic and Acrobatic Feats.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—Monaldi—Mr. J. S. Mackaye and Miss Griswold.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—Les Brigands, (Opera Bouffe,) Mlle. Aimée.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Variety Performance.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance and Curiosities—Afternoon and Evening.

STADT THEATRE.—Ivanhoe, (German Opera)—By the Mulder-Fabbri Company.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—Equestrian, Gymnastic and Athletic Feats.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Negro Minstrelsy—Farces.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Annual Ball of the Late Volunteer Fire Department.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET THEATRE.—Variety Entertainment.

STEINWAY HALL.—Grand Concert—Miss Clementine Lasar.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.—Exhibition of Paintings.

LEAVITT ART ROOMS.—Exhibition of Paintings.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralising schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly, per annum	3
The Semi-Weekly, two copies, one year	5
The Semi-Weekly, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The Weekly Times, per annum	2
The Weekly Times, five copies, one year	8
The Weekly Times, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The Weekly Times, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The Weekly Times, fifty copies, one year	50
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra.	3

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The New-York Times has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* asks us why the Tammany knaves are not brought to punishment? It says:

> "According to the New-York Press, the men of the Tammany Ring have been proved knaves, thieves and rascals, deserving swift punishment, and accepting their conclusions to be correct, we outsiders would like to know what, beyond stopping the plunder and permitting them to leave with the swag, has been done. Does New-York mean to punish crime? What are you going to do about it? The rest of the country pauses for a reply."

On this subject our means of information are no better than those possessed by the *Bulletin*. We have never ceased to demand the punishment of Tweed and his confederates. That is as much as we can do. We cannot force the District-Attorney to prosecute the offenders. We cannot compel the Legislature to get rid of Hall. It is a disgrace to the City that no punishment whatever has yet reached any of the thieves. But, instead of the *Bulletin* asking us questions about it, will it do us the favor to point out what more the New-York Times can do than it has done to accomplish the object in which it is interested?

For weeks past the *Tribune* has been telling us to wait until Daniel Sheehan had a chance of bringing his suit against Ex-Collector Murphy to trial, and then we should see something wonderful. Mr. Greeley's evidence before the Senate Committee was ridiculous. So was that of his friends and followers—Mudgett, Lindsay, Bernard Hess, and the rest of them. But Sheehan would do the business. On Saturday the great gun was fired off, and what happened? Sheehan was found lying on the broad of his back. He could not make good any of his statements. Overwhelming evidence was brought forward to prove that the order for assessments, alleged to have been issued by Collector Murphy, was a figment of Sheehan's imagination—something he had seen only in his cups. In fact, he saw two orders—men of his sort are very apt to see double—and both were different. Thus, slander after slander is exposed. Now, Gens. Porter and Babcock send in a written demand to be examined before the Committee, in order that they may meet the charges brought against them. Will Senators Bayard and Casserly oppose their application, on the ground that they only want to hear the calumnies against the Administration and its friends, and cannot afford to hear the "other side?"

An outbreak of street-outrages occurs every Winter, and we are not to escape it this year. In addition to the cases reported in the papers, correspondents tell us of several instances of people having been assaulted in the streets with knuckle-dusters, slung-shot, and other weapons. There will consequently be the usual brisk demand for pistols, and perhaps one or two of the ruffians who are now exciting uneasiness will come across the "wrong customer." Sooner or later, however, the Police force will have to be rendered efficient, and then increased. At present a man may easily walk forty blocks up Fifth-avenue, and not meet two policemen after 1 o'clock in the morning. The Police force is in a terribly disorganized condition, and is too small for the City; but matters will not mend while "Hank" Smith, "Ben" Manierre, and "Ancillary" Barr control it.

The Committee of Seventy.

A careful analysis of the Legislature, made last November, convinced everybody that the Reform Republicans were weak in leaders. The "old stagers"—the men who were familiar with Parliamentary usages and forms—were either openly opposed to us, or very lukewarm in their friendship. In fact, the old stagers generally laughed in their sleeves, and said that this Legislature would be very much like the last.

Under these circumstances, people who are not professional politicians were inclined to hope much from the occasional intervention of the Committee of Seventy—that Committee whose ticket they had accepted, and whose advice they had cheerfully followed. It is a body which fairly represents the bulk of our citizens. It has already drawn up a very good rough draft of a charter. It also made known its opinions that the so-called "Board of Audit" bill, as prepared by Col. Hawkins, was better than the one prepared by Mr. Twombly.

It is with some surprise that the people have heard that the *Tribune* denounces the latter step as unwarrantable "interference" with the Legislature—in fact, an "impertinence." The Committee of Seventy are told that they have presumed "to lecture our representatives," and to "vote them instructions." There is certainly nothing in what the Committee have done to correspond with this description, or to justify the offensive charge that they have been guilty of "impertinence." Is it beyond the province of such a Committee, acting on behalf of the people, to offer suggestions with regard to any measure pending before the Legislature? When Mr. Greeley went to Albany to influence the course of legislation on the Tweed charter, representing the Union League Club, was he guilty of "impertinence?" No one has ever thought or said so. The Committee of Seventy have done no more than he did. They have not in any way exceeded their duties. We believe that a public meeting would cordially ratify their course. Then why this violent raid of the *Tribune* upon the Committee? Why should a Republican newspaper play into the hands of the Tweed gang so far as to endeavor to break down the influence of the best Citizens' Committee we have ever had?

The *Tribune* travels, just now, in an eccentric orbit—but its denunciation of the Committee of Seventy is particularly to be deplored. In such a time as this, all Republican newspapers might be expected to give that Committee fair support. They may not agree with all that the Committee proposes; but is it not absurd to accuse it of "impertinence" for trying to exercise a proper degree of influence at Albany? We hope that the Committee will not be discouraged in its work—and we hope against hope that the *Tribune* will revise its ideas of its duty toward the public in the present crisis of affairs.

The Republican Party and the Legislature.

There are certain members of the present Legislature at Albany who appear to be unnecessarily anxious about the welfare and prospects of the Republican Party, to which they claim to belong, and of which they stand forth as the self-constituted champions. They are continually impressing upon the minds of their colleagues the fact that this is a Republican Legislature, and that it is the first and foremost duty of every Republican member thereof to keep a sharp eye for his party in all matters of legislation that may chance to come before him. Thus, in the bill just passed for the immediate financial relief of this City, a majority of Republicans were prevailed upon, under this plea, to create an unnecessary and cumbersome Board of Audit, in order that their party might be represented in the discharge of functions which properly belong to the Controller of the City, and to him alone.

It is a curious fact that the majority of those Republicans in the Legislature, who are so keen and vigilant in looking out for the interests of the party, belong to that branch of it represented by Mr. Greeley, which is doing its utmost to break down the Republican Administration of the Federal Government, to destroy public confidence in the Republican President, and to throw the country into the hands of the Democrats. It is also a noteworthy fact that the remnants of the corrupt Democracy now represented in the Legislature—the followers and tools of Tweed and the Tammany Ring in the infamous legislation of the last two years—are all found acting in concert with these champions, *par excellence*, of the Republican Party. Does any one believe they would be found so acting if the welfare and success of that party were the motives that animated their allies? It is certainly desirable that the Republican Party in this State, as elsewhere, should maintain its ascendency, and perpetuate the power that was consigned to it by the people at the last election. We would gladly see the party united and harmonious, for we believe it to be the party of progress and reform; but neither the permanence of the party nor the cause of reform will be secured or promoted by following the lead of the enemies in its own ranks, or their allies in the ranks of the Democracy. The best way, and the only way, for the Republicans in the present Legislature to strengthen their party, is for them to legislate, in all matters pertaining to this City solely in the interests of the people, irrespective of party considerations. Whatever may have been the issues in other parts of the State at the November elections, in this City there was but one issue, and that was of honest men against thieves. Reform—thorough and radical reform—in all departments of our Municipal Government, was the watch-word in that contest, and the victory that followed was not a victory of one party over another, but of the people over the politicians of both parties. If the Republican Party, as the result of this great uprising of the people, finds itself in possession of the Legislature, and responsible for its acts, so much the more reason why it should respond to the wishes of the people, and strive to meet their expectations. By so doing it will gain the confidence of the public, and take the easiest way to perpetuate its ascendency.

The people ask for no legislation from Albany this Winter to advance the interests of any political party. They ask simply to be rid of the swarms of thieving officials who have been fastened on them by the Tammany Ring, and then to be allowed to manage their own affairs under a charter framed in the interest of the people, and not of the politicians. With a new charter and a new election of City officers, that party will stand the best chance of success which proves itself the most deserving of it. It has suited the purposes of Tammany Hall for several years past to represent to the world that New-York City was overwhelmingly Democratic, and that no Republicans, unless they were Tammany Republicans, had any political rights here that the Democracy was bound to respect. By means of wholesale fraud at elections they have been enabled to give their representations the semblance of truth, but, with a fair vote and a fair count, and with the accessions to the Republican Party that may hereafter be reasonably expected from the Germans, it is by no means certain that the Democracy can carry elections here in the future as they have done in the past. The party that nominates the best men for office, may henceforth be expected to stand a fair chance of success in Municipal elections.

All that is needed, then, is for the Republicans in the Legislature to give us a good charter and a good election law, and they may safely trust the future welfare of their party to the people. Now that they have got through with their factional fight over the Deficiency bill, we trust they will unite in urging through the Legislature, without unnecessary delay, those permanent measures of reform for the government of this City which the better class of people of both parties so earnestly demand. If they do this, the Republican Party will at least deserve the continued support of the people of the State, and we doubt not will receive it.

Fair Dealing—Or Cheating?

The inhabitants of that part of the City which lies between Thirty-fourth and Seventy-ninth streets have not yet forgotten the agreeable little incident which enlivened their Christmas festivities. On Saturday evening, the 23d December, just as people were decorating churches, or hanging up evergreens in their own houses, or getting ready the Christmas trees for the youngsters, the gas suddenly went out. Thousands of stores and houses were plunged into complete darkness. That state of things lasted for four days, and for several days after that only a partial supply of gas was obtainable. People had to adopt all kinds of expedients to light their dinner tables and parlors. It cost no small sum to keep the house in candles. Perhaps some of our readers may remember that we tried to cheer them up by predicting that although they could get no gas, they would find their gas bills for the month *above* rather than *below* the average of that month. For liberal supplies of air were forced through the metres day and night, and although we cannot burn air in its combined form, we can be made to pay for it—as the Metropolitan Gas Company well knows.

By this time our readers in that part of the City have found out that for once we we gave them a true prophecy. The December bills are now in, and there is scarcely a household in which the amount has not caused amazement and disgust. We all know that we are entirely at the mercy of the gas companies. They charge you what they like, and if you object to pay their demands, they walk off with your metre, which soon brings you to your knees. Whether you burn your gas or not, you will find that you are charged for it. We know of a case where a gentleman has a large picture gallery attached to his house. It is lit at night by jets of gas. Sometimes a month passes without the gallery being used at all. It doesn't signify to the Company—they send in a bill just as large as ever. They seem to strike a rough sort of average for all the months in the year, and decide that if you have not burned as much gas as usual, why you ought to have done so, and at any rate you shall be made to pay for it. Was it not one of our Judges who locked his house up and went to Europe, and found on his return heavy bills from the Company for each month of his absence?

The Metropolitan Gas Company are now trying the public patience a little too far. They seem to have made up their minds to force the public to pay the expenses of their explosion in December. This is a very unjust proceeding in more ways than one, for the suspicion is very general that the explosion was caused by an attempt of the Company to overadulterate their gas. So that the public are to be punished for the failure of an attempt to cheat them! If this is not shearing the sheep twice over, we do not know what is. No householder in the district served by this Company believes that his December bill is anything more nor less than sheer robbery. We have inquired into some cases, and can safely say that they are simply disgraceful. We hear of householders who have refused to pay their bills, but of course the Company can dragoon them into submission. But the question is, how long will the Legislature leave us at the mercy of these unprincipled corporations? Public expectations concerning the present Legislature are not so sanguine as they were. Strange signs have appeared in the sky at Albany since the opening of the year. But people still hope that a "Reform Legislature" will condescend to reform something. Will it try its hand on the gas companies, whose business is fast becoming a system of legalized extortion? Will it especially remember the December "record" of the Metropolitan Gas Company? Hundreds of householders would be very glad to give it facts to go upon.

The Right of Authors to Their Own Property.

A Joint Committee of both Houses of Congress have the subject of International Copyright now under consideration; and they have appointed today for a hearing of those who have such an interest in the subject as to think it worth a journey to Washington to present their views to the National Legislature. There is little doubt that the publishers and the book manufacturers will be effectively represented before the Committee. To them such a representation will be business; as much business as the buying of paper, the getting of "early sheets" of a popular author's forthcoming book from London, or any other concomitant function of their trade. But the public will have no representative; it is no one's interest to represent the public on such occasions; and the authors, except for the happy chance of Mr. Bristed's residence in Washington this Winter, would probably be without an advocate. Few of them, if any, have a sufficiently direct personal interest in the question to spend time and money in seeking a legislative committee in a remote city, for the sake of telling an oft-told story, and of urging well-known and often-disregarded arguments.

We do not purpose going over the old ground. Indeed, further argument, and much further deliberation upon the subject, seems rather superfluous, so thoroughly has it been discussed of late years, and particularly within the last few months. The whole matter lies in a nut-shell. If the object in view is justice, to recognize every author's right in his work, and give him absolute control of it, the problem is very simple; or rather there is no problem at all. Right is simply to be done. Let us recognize every author's right, and give him, whether he was born in London or Kamtschatka, the absolute control of his work, just as if it were a house or a bale of cotton. And even if the end sought is not simply justice, but to do what on the whole is politic, considering the various so-called interests of book-manufacturers, and subordinating to these the author's right in his copy, there is little or no difficulty in the way. Let the laws on the subject remain as they are, or, better still, pass a comprehensive one which will protect the American paper-maker, printer, book-binder, and publisher absolutely against all rivalry, and enable them to print and publish the books of authors who are citizens of other countries in what form they please, and at what price they please. Do not even recognize an author's right to forbid the publication of a book as his containing passages as to which he has modified or entirely changed his views. For if an author has not of right an absolute control over his work, what right has he to demand that a publisher who is getting money by printing and selling that work, without paying him a dollar, shall diminish his profits by the cost of making alterations in stereotype plates? Plainly, none whatever. In this matter, as in so many others, we cannot sit upon two stools. Either the author has of right the absolute control of his work, and he alone may say when, where, how, and on what conditions it shall be published; or he has only such a privilege as the law-making power of his country chooses to give him. That privilege may be ownership and limited control for fourteen, or twenty-eight, or forty years, and it may be conditional upon citizenship of a certain country; but in principle it would be all the same if it were for only fourteen months, and it were conditional upon church membership in an evangelical denomination. The point in both cases is that his control of his work is not recognized as his of right, but as conferred upon him by special legislation, on conditions dictated by the interests and wishes of other people.

And herein is the radical wrong which has to be righted in this matter,—that the public and the publishers, and even, we fear, some legislators, regard the rights of authors in their work, even such copyright as citizen authors have in the United States, and as resident authors have in the British dominions, as a gift to them, a creation by act of Legislature, for their benefit and for the encouragement of learning. A more unfounded, absurd, and monstrous notion never took possession of the minds of reasonable creatures. For all that is done by the copyright laws of Great Britain and the United States, with which only we are directly concerned, is to diminish and limit the author's natural right in his work. The first of these laws, of which all its successors are mere modifications, was passed in the reign of Queen Anne. This recognized and enforced the author's right over the publication of his work for fourteen years, and this recognition was upon certain conditions. Now, before the passage of this law, the English author's right in his work, here as well as in the mother country, was absolute and perpetual. That such was the case can be shown, and has been shown beyond a cavil. The statute of Queen Anne, therefore, clearly did not give, but took away; it was not an act of bestowal, or even of confirmation, but of deprivation and limitation. Its purpose, or one of its purposes, was to benefit the author, for previous to its passage there were piratical publishers, and authors had some difficulty in enforcing their rights, for literature was little respected and trade much. But, whatever the purpose of the law, and its benefit to authors in some respects, as far as the nature and the duration of the author's right is concerned, it was a deprivation and a limitation, not a gift. It made the author's control of his copy, and his right to sell it for what it would bring, a matter, not of right and in perpetuity, but of sufferance and restricted time. Such it has continued in Great Britain and in the United States to this day.

Now if the author's right, so-called, is a boon conferred upon him by law, without which it would not exist, plainly no foreign author is wronged in any country by the publication of his work there without his consent. For in that case, no right having been conferred, no wrong can be done. But if his right comes to him in the nature of things, and because his book is his own production, then not only is the foreign author wronged by the publication of his book without his consent, but the citizen author is wronged by the arbitrary limitation of the time during which his consent, or that of his representatives, is necessary to the publication of his book. And thus any reform in this matter which is to be worked for the ends of justice must touch not only international copyright, but the copyright of citizens; in brief the right, pure and simple, of the author to control and profit by his own production. To secure this, which will protect all authors, foreigners as well as citizens, no legislative effort is necessary. The way is very plain and easy. Let a brief law be passed repealing all copyright laws whatever. Learning and literature need no statute for their "encouragement." Give them merely the rights which other occupations have, and they will take care of themselves. Repeal all copyright laws—and then all authors, citizens and foreigners, will have, through themselves or their representatives, their common-law rights, as of old, in their works, not only for fourteen years, but always. Copyright is perpetual in Germany; and no man has yet shown a sound reason why it should not be so in all lands, as it used to be in England and in this country. All that authors, native or foreign, all that the interests of literature need in this respect is freedom—the removal of limitations, and legal disabilities. What is required in the interests of book manufacturers, we may consider, should it be necessary, on another occasion.

A French Murderer.

Since the days of that monster whom De Quincey has immortalized in his *Three Memorable Murders*, the annals of crime have given us no more extraordinary story than that which has lately spread consternation over the little town of St. Omers, in France. For systematic cold-blooded fiendishness, the name of Joseph Lemettre is worthy to be set beside that of Caleb Williams. In some respects his career is even more extraordinary than that of De Quincey's famous assassin. What distinguished Williams from ordinary murderers was not so much the boldness, even, as the thoroughness of his bloody work. Within a fortnight, in a populous quarter of London, and in a narrow district of that, the inhuman wretch completely destroyed three entire households,—in only the last instance leaving a single human being alive under the roof he had thus devoted to wholesale slaughter. That single error was his "ruin," for on the sole survivor's testimony he was convicted and hanged.

Though inferior in dramatic picturesqueness and intense horror, Lemettre's career is in one feature, at least, more phenomenal. In modern times we recall no instance where a man has so devoted himself to murder for the mere sake of plunder, during so long a series of years, not only incurring no suspicion, but enjoying to an unusual degree the confidence and affection of his acquaintance. The crimes for which Lemettre was lately tried, and has, perhaps, by this time been executed, comprise arson, highway robbery, burglary, and repeated murders, and range through a period of seven years. Yet all this while, Lemettre to outward appearance was one of the most simple and harmless of French peasants. For many years he had been a servant in the farm-house of Selles, where his amiable disposition and open, smiling countenance made him many friends. His employer had in him always the utmost confidence, and even when suspicion toward the last began to penetrate the vail of his sleek duplicity, refused to discharge him. Add to this that he was only twenty-five years old at the time of his trial, and looked even younger, and that in the Court he bore himself with an air of angelic innocence, and the reader will perceive that Joseph Lemettre was no ordinary or commonplace criminal.

Ever since 1864, the man has led two lives as utterly diverse as can well be imagined. In one he was the faithful servant, docile, obliging, cheerful. He married in due time, and when the war broke out, he bore arms in defense of his country. But in his other life this simple country lad was a most cruel and desperate ruffian. From 1864, when Lemettre was but eighteen years of age, up to a few weeks past, except while he was away at the war, the country about the little village of Andresselles was kept in a constant state of terrorism. Hay-stacks and buildings were burned in every direction, houses were broken open and robbed, and frequently most brutal murders added to the general alarm. No less than six inhabitants of Andresselles were assassinated, one being a woman. The bodies of the men were all found to be singularly and horribly mutilated. Finally, on the very morning of his wedding-feast, Lemettre attempted to rob the house of a priest in the neighborhood, and was watched and captured. After a trial of four days, during which he confessed himself guilty of most of the outrages enumerated, and was proved guilty of all, he was condemned to death.

Probably such a career would be impossible in any civilized country outside of France. There are incidents related in that gallery of horrors, the Memoirs of Vidocq which at most equal it in unique hideousness. In point of long immunity, however, and utter bloodthirstiness, the story of Lemettre is surely exceptional.

A Commission Likely to be Useful.

The extent of the discoveries which the Senate Committee will make is sufficiently apparent. They are of minor importance compared to the parade which was made beforehand. But we believe they will discern all that in the nature of the case a committee of this kind can discern. At the same time, we are confident that if the Secretary of the Treasury would appoint a Commission consisting of the Collector, a Treasury officer, and a merchant, such as Jackson S. Schultz, they would discover many minor details in which the system of the Custom-house could be greatly simplified, and time be saved to the merchants, if not money to the Government. Such a Commission should go into the Custom-house, and practically follow an invoice through from the beginning to the end, tracing its course to the payment of duties, or to the bonded warehouse, as the case may be. They should follow the goods from the time they leave the ship's hold till they pass into consumption or are exported. They should ask at every step in the progress of the papers, Why is this done, why is this or that check placed upon the papers? Does it give any real additional security to the merchant or the Government, or has what originally implied that a careful examination had been made, degenerated into a mere form? And in such case they should consider whether the form should be abolished or some substance be given to it. We believe that in this way they would soon find that a large number of the checks affixed in "the rotunda" may be done away with. We are not sure that they could not so simplify the system that the race of Custom-house brokers might be substantially done away with. In like manner, they should follow up the goods. They should see whether the delays in getting to and getting from the public stores may not be avoided, whether the pilfering of small articles, which, we believe, takes place chiefly in the public stores, may not be in a great measure prevented.

By pursuing such a course, we feel sure much good would be accomplished, the proper remedies could be applied chiefly without legislation by the hand of the Collector and the Secretary of the Treasury, and where legislation should be found necessary, it could easily be procured. Will not Mr. Boutwell consider this?

MINOR TOPICS.

We publish this morning in full the call of the Republican National Committee for the National Convention. We are sure that it will be carefully read. Our readers will not fail to notice the absence from the signatures of Horace Greeley's name. This is a deliberate declaration that he may not support the candidate of the Convention, though neither he nor any of those who sympathize with him have ventured to suggest who that candidate should be, if not President Grant. It may be modesty which restrains Mr. Greeley from naming his favorite, and if his favorite is that of the others who contemplate a bolt, it is probably not modesty, but an acute sense of the ludicrous, that keeps him from making confession.

A curious hitch in the Senate, explained in our Washington correspondence, will probably postpone the final vote on the Amnesty bill for a day or two. Meantime, one of the South Carolina Senators states an interesting fact. It is that the Governor of that State is awaiting the passage of the bill to fill an important position on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the State. His range for selection will be then widened by the inclusion of very many of the best jurists in the State. This is an excellent illustration of the value of the Amnesty measure, and of a kind of value which Mr. Morton's passionate argument against it entirely overlooked. What the bill will do for the Courts in Georgia it will do for all branches of the Government, in that and every Southern State.

A very unusual and somewhat complicated case of election of United States Senator is described by our Washington correspondent as having occurred in North Carolina. It presents one of those frequent instances in which a technical defect in an election may absolutely defeat the object of those taking part in it. This is the first time the difficulty has been presented in connection with the election of a United States Senator, and it is difficult to say what the law is; but whatever it may be, if it works such patent failure of its own just intent as the election of a minority candidate over a majority candidate, it should be altered.

Mr. Donne, who performs in England the very delicate work of censorship of plays, is very cavalierly treated by the playwright, Mr. W. S. Gilbert. That gentleman writes a letter to the newspapers to say that from his experience of the nature of Mr. Donne's exceptions he has gathered the following facts: 1. An actor may "curse" as freely as pleases; but he may not "damn" under any provocation. 2. He may say, "Heaven forbid that I should stand in my Pip's way," but he may not say, "Lord forbid that I should stand in my Pip's way." 3. He may not use the German word "sakrament," because in sound it resembles the English word "sacrament." If this be the real nature of Mr. Donne's censorship, he would have a fearful time with the plays of English playwrights imported to New-York, and they with him as well.

Our readers will no doubt recall the case of Father Stack, of Williamsport, Penn., who was summarily removed from his parish by Bishop O'Hara without opportunity for a hearing in his own defense, or a knowledge of the charges against him. We perceive that *Harper's Weekly* conveys the impression that on his appeal to the Courts, Father Slack obtained judgment that the act of the Bishop was illegal. But, in fact, the power of the Bishops over the priesthood was very definitely declared by the Court, the manner of its exercise in this case—*i. e.*, arbitrarily—being alone objected to. It remains to be seen whether the Supreme Court of the State will sustain this view. If it does, the power of the Pope—the acknowledged infallible superior of the Bishops—over the Catholic congregations of this country, is left practically unlimited.

A correspondent, who refused to be caught by that trap for the unwary, the Erie petition in favor of "existing laws," makes the suggestion that the representatives circulate a counter-petition. If it were signed by one in a hundred of those who feel indignant at the injury done to the reputation of our State and country by the Erie frauds, he is correct in saying that it would command a "flood of signatures." The suggestion is a practical one.

A physician who attended Mr. Webster for a number of years, bears witness in a letter to Mr. Conkling, that the great statesman had little sympathy with the short-sighted view that a possible second term was a hindrance to fidelity in a President. He regarded the hope of re-election as a strong motive for good administration, and in this he agreed with some of the most cautious and conservative men in the Constitutional Convention.

The cabmen of Rome have struck for higher wages. They should come to New-York, where if the drivers have a fair share of the profits, they ought to get rich in a year. The Roman streets, at last accounts, were quite deserted by all vehicles that ordinarily ply for hire, and had become quite a paradise for pedestrians in consequence. At the same time, the inconvenience caused in the height of the gay season was much grumbled at by those who kept no private carriage. From Christmas to Lent in Rome is one grand holiday, and this season bade fair to eclipse the usual ones. Of course, however, the cabs will be running again soon, and the Piazza Colonna will again become impassable for foot passengers; and equally, of course, the cabmen will get their demands at the expense of the public and not of the proprietors.

It is a singular fact that Mr. McLaughlin, the person who was left in charge of the New-York Printing Office, in Centre-street, by Wilbur & Corson, has ordered the pressmen of that establishment to clean up the machinery, because Mr. Trow is to "take charge" today. As Mr. Trow ostensibly purchased the stock at half its value, this movement looks like an ingenious arrangement on the part of Tweed and his partners to keep their property.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

THE MILLS-SARASATE MATINEES.

Messrs. Mills and Sarasate gave, on Saturday afternoon, in Steinway's smaller hall, the first of a series of matinées which seem destined to be very successful. The talent of the two gentlemen has a sufficiently wide appreciation to be the means of attracting to many successive entertainments quite as numerous and fashionable audiences as that which attended Saturday's performance; and if subsequent programmes are as nicely balanced, as varied, and, withal, as substantial as the first interpreted, no slackening of the public interest will be possible. The recital of concerted music will, of course, be bettered with each concert. From the rendering, on Saturday, of Mendelssohn's tuneful trio in C minor, it was evident that the work of three soloists such as Messrs. Mills, Sarasate and Bergner may result, after a brief term of united energies, in recitals not to be excelled in harmoniousness and finish. The thoughtfulness, taste and executive skill of the artists need no maturing process. The intellectual quality of Mr. Mills' delivery and the equableness of his style are as admirable in their way as the more impassioned playing of Señor Sarasate, whose thorough command of the technique of his instrument is subservient to a musical temperament of the finest kind, and to a culture gathered in the foremost schools of Europe. Mr. Mills first performed Schumann's opus No. 12, the pieces of which bear the respective superscriptions, "Des Abends," "Traumeswirren," and "Ende von Liede," and are very acceptable specimens of a composer whose more frequently-heard writings, of the "Carnaval" order, are ambitious rather than effective. He next rendered Chopin's brilliant Polonaise in E flat, opus 22, in which the excellences of a touch remarkable for brilliancy and vigor rather than for singing-quality had abundant opportunities for display. Señor Sarasate contributed to the bill a "Légende," by Wienawsky, and his own arrangement of themes from "Mignon." That he is capable of more solid labor than the staccato and harmonic effects which his compositions, and notably his transcription of motives from "Mignon," call for, was clearly proven by his delivery of Wienawsky's work, in which the grave beauty of several passages was expressed with unsurpassable eloquence. The other and familiar selection was handled with Señor Sarasate's customary boldness, and was as impressive as ever, though occasionally a harmonic was taken with less than wonted surety. In addition to the solos named, Signor Randolfi sang a romance called "Oh! how Dear Thou art to Me!" by M. F. Korbay, and "Oh! Ruddier than the Cherry." In the former song, the opening phrase of which is melodious and graceful, the gentleman's voice was heard to advantage. Signor Randolfi's choice of Handel's air was exceedingly injudicious. He has neither the accuracy of intonation nor the flexibility of organ to do justice either to the difficult recitative, or to the florid treatment of the subject. A splendid accompaniment by Mr. Mills caused Signor Randolfi's vocalization to suffer still more by a comparison which Mr. Santley alone could have supported. Indeed, to court an opinion at all, when the English baritone's achievements are fresh in the memory of all, is, with the slender claims of Signor Randolfi, presumptuous. A fine performance of Beethoven's "Kreutzer Sonata," by Messrs. Mills and Sarasate, brought the matinée, during which all the instrumental solos were redemanded, to a close. The following of the series is to take place on Saturday week.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY CONCERT.

Steinway Hall was crowded to its fullest capacity on Saturday evening, when the annual concert of the New-York Conservatory of Music was given. The affair was participated in by pupils of the Conservatory only, and it is but just to mention that the correctness and finish of the performances reflected the highest credit upon the worthy institution where the young performers are receiving their musical education. Piano recitals were supplied by Misses E. Perkins, L. Chambers, C. Dougherty, J. Van Iderstein, J. Hard, P. Vaillant, N. Fagnani and J. Palmer. The vocal selections showed the gifts and experience of Misses C. Lasar, M. Lathrop, A. Randall and J. Palmer and Mrs. K. Haigh. An organ-piece, played by Mr. H. Dunnell, concluded the concert.

GERMAN OPERA.

An opera by Marschner, written about forty years ago, but quite fresh to local musicians, at least in its entirety, will be sung at the Stadt Theatre this evening by Mme. Fabbri and the artists of the company, of which she is the leading performer. It is called "The Templar and the Jewess," and is founded, as will be inferred, on Scott's romance of "Ivanhoe."

BROOKLYN CRIMES.

A Tragedy in the House in Which Mr. Panormo Died.

An Associate of the Murdered Music-Teacher Commits Suicide—Two More Highway Robberies—The Watson Murder in Williamsburg.

About 11½ o'clock on Sunday morning the sharp report of a pistol was heard in one of the rooms of Mrs. SNOW's boarding-house, at the corner of Fulton and Pineapple streets, which was so lately the scene of the death of Mr. PANORMO. Amid the utmost excitement at this new tragedy, search was made, when it was discovered that Mr. ALFRED EAST, one of the boarders, had shot himself in the head with a pistol, and that he was in a dying condition. Information was sent to the station of the First Precinct Police, and officers were detailed under direction of Capt. JOEL SMITH to work up the case.

WHAT LED TO THE CRIME.

It appears that for some few days past Mr. EAST has been greatly depressed in spirits, in consequence of want of success in business, and also that he was under treatment by a physician for nervous debility. Mr. EAST was a young man, twenty-five years of age, of refined manners, and pleasant and genteel deportment. Yesterday morning he was in his room, and, while arranging the fire in his stove, burned up his money, which appeared to be all the cash he had. Why he shot himself none can tell, though some of the boarders say that he was insane, but this Mrs. SNOW positively denies. She says he was down-hearted because of the loss of his business and his health, but she never considered him insane.

One of the young men who boarded in the house roomed with Mr. EAST for a few days, and says that he was very restless and unhappy, but this, he thought, was owing to his ill-health. No one knew of his having a pistol, but this young man said that he had a razor which he took to bed with him every night, and kept it concealed, as if he intended to use it on some one. This former room-mate says that Mr. EAST showed great fear of the detectives, and especially since the murder of Mr. PANORMO, and was in continual dread of some one, and seemed to regret that he had speculated in the South with a friend's money and lost it.

Mrs. SNOW says that Mr. EAST came to her house about two years ago, and went South last Summer, and came back about six weeks ago. She says that he was in bed on the night of the assault on Mr. PANORMO, and this statement is corroborated by several of the boarders. It is, however, alleged that he was not in bed at that time, but came in soon after.

HIS RELATIONS WITH PANORMO.

It will be remembered that PANORMO had a quarrel with a man in the house, who is supposed to have been Mr. EAST, and that the disagreement was of such a serious character that PANORMO had determined to leave Mrs. SNOW's boarding-house, and take board at some other place. Indeed, he had been negotiating with one of the families whom he had visited on the night he received his death wounds for board, but Mrs. SNOW dissuaded him from his purpose to change.

The following singular letter from Mr. EAST was found in his room:

A STRANGE LETTER.

"It is God's will that I shall appear before Him. He knows that I am innocent with regard to this foul murder of poor departed PANORMO. May He, in time, bring to justice the perpetrator of this misfortune. I have contemplated for some time. I have dreaded the threats and derision of my enemies. I have done some wrongs in this world, but, thank God, I have never spilled a drop of man's blood. I have prayed to my Maker for forgiveness, and trust He will forgive me. I also ask the Christian community to forgive and—"

This letter was written in a fair hand, and it was evidently the intention of EAST to write something more when he was interrupted, and taking his pistol fired the fatal shot. The note was left open on the table in his room. The pistel is a four-barrel weapon of the Star pattern, and was found with one barrel empty, and the remaining three loaded. A gold watch of Waltham manufacture, a small sum of money, and a memorandum-book, with the address of several firms, were found on his person. His letters were addressed, "A. EAST," and his name is supposed to be ALFRED EAST. The card of T. P. SOMERVILLE, Attorney and Counsellor-at-law, No. 51 Chambers-street, was found in one of his pockets. He had also a memorandum book with the address of several wholesale jewelers doing business in Maiden-lane and John-street.

The following letters were found in Mr. EAST's pockets:

NEW-ORLEANS, March, 1868.

Mr. A. East, Galveston:

DEAR SIR: We beg leave to inform you that we have drawn on you this day at sight for $487 23, with privilege to pay on account. We trust you will honor our draft. We are now prepared for the Spring trade, and shall be much pleased to see you to renew your bill. If you cannot call in person your orders will be carefully attended to.

Yours, very truly, W. DAUPHINE & Co.

"This is to certify that I have this day released Mr. A. EAST from all other obligations to me, with the exception of one note of $900, bearing date Dec. 16, 1867, afterward extended for two years from May 29, 1868, for payment, and I do hereby give Mr. A. EAST permission to travel or reside wherever he may see proper, outside of this State of Texas. Witness my hand this 17th day of June, 1868. G. D. BRIGGS. Dated Galveston, June 17, 1868."

There were also several private notes in his memorandum-book.

The bullet from the pistol entered Mr. EAST's right temple, and passing half way through the head almost forced the eyes from their sockets, giving his face a most horrible appearance. The ball is still lodged in the brain. EAST was taken to the Brooklyn City Hospital in an insensible condition, and at the latest accounts was dying.

It is stated on good authority that Mr. EAST had really been deranged for some time past. He was violent on Saturday night. The idea that he was in any way implicated in the assault on Mr. PANORMO is scouted as absurd, for he was a very peaceable man, and almost always at home. On the morning after Mr. PANORMO was injured, Mr. EAST was very much excited, and grieved over the event. He told Mrs. SNOW yesterday that while he was raking the fire his money dropped out and was burned up.

MORE BROOKLYN OUTRAGES.

Another Highway Robbery in Myrtle-Avenue—Capture of the Thieves—One of them Notoriously Connected.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, as FITZ MARCRAT, a German, was walking through Myrtle-avenue, near Lawrence-street, he was knocked down and robbed of a silver watch, by three highwaymen. The outcry made by MARCRAT, attracted the attention of Officer SHANLEY, upon whose approach the men ran off in different directions. After a chase of four blocks the officer caught one, who proved to be a noted thief named JOHN MCLAUGHLIN, and upon whose person Mr. MARCRAT's watch was found. The robber was taken to the Station-house, and the officer went in seach of the other two men and succeeded in capturing THOMAS FURLOUGH and JAMES JACKSON, who were identified as having been concerned with MCLAUGHLIN in the robbery. These fellows will now have an opportunity to do the State some service. MCLAUGHLIN is a step-son of HUGH MCLAUGHLIN, the Fire Commissioner, and nephew of "Boss" MCLAUGHLIN, and is represented as being a very bad fellow. He was arrested about a week ago for larceny. MCLAUGHLIN admits that he stole the watch, and expects to be punished for it, feeling satisfied that his political influence will not save him this time. He belongs to a gang of desperate characters who hang around in Lawrence-street, near Willoughby.

Attempted Highway Robbery in Clinton-street.

On Saturday evening a young man, residing at No. 69 Livingston-street, was attacked while walking through Clinton-street by some ruffians, who knocked him down and searched his pockets. They found nothing and left him. When he recovered from his fright he made for home and abandoned all efforts to capture his assailants.

Another Murderous Assault in Capt. Power's Precinct.

About 6½ o'clock last evening, ROBERT LYONS, aged twenty-four years, residing in Division-street, entered the residence of MICHAEL FARRELL, No. 72 Raymond-street, but for what purpose is yet unexplained. Shortly after his entrance a disturbance commenced between him, FARRELL, MARGARET FARRELL, his wife, and JAMES FARRELL, his son. During the row, LYONS was stabbed in two places in the back, and several cuts in his head were inflicted with an ax. The disturbance attracted the attention of the officers on the post, who arrested the participants in the affray and took LYONS to the City Hospital. His wounds are pronounced dangerous. The Police precinct of Capt. POWERS is gaining an unenviable notoriety for bloody assaults, and the best course for the Police Commissioners to pursue is to place in charge of that precinct some captain—if such a one can be found—who will root out the gangs of thieves and ruffians who now infest it.

The Watson Shooting Affray.

The latest facts in relation to the shooting of GEORGE WATSON by FANNY HYDE in Williamsburg, on Friday, show that Mrs. HYDE was persecuted by WATSON for a long time. She endeavored to lead a virtuous life after her marriage to HYDE, but he pursued her on every convenient occasion. At last Mr. HYDE went to him and threatened that if he did not cease, he (HYDE) would have him arrested. Upon this WATSON begged that he would not expose him, saying that he had a wife and a daughter eighteen years of age in Connecticut, and that he did not want them disgraced. HYDE then relented, and for a week or two WATSON did not molest Mrs. HYDE. About two weeks ago WATSON was seen in the room with Mrs. HYDE, who was endeavoring to eject him, and upon finding that his conduct was observed he left the apartment. It is somewhat singular that under these circumstances Mr. HYDE should not have taken his wife away from WATSON's establishment and supported her by his own labor, thus removing her from temptation and the annoyance she was subjected to.

MR. WATSON'S FAMILY.

From the Hartford Post.

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Messrs. BREWER & BRONSON received a dispatch from Williamsburg, N. Y., announcing that GEORGE W. WATSON, Esq., of this city, had been instantly killed by falling down a stairway in his factory in Williamsburg. No particulars were given, but a request was made that the family of the deceased should be notified. Accordingly Messrs. R. G. WATEROUS and WILLIAM KNOX, friends of the family, went to the family residence on Sigourney-street, and as gently as possible conveyed the distressing intelligence to the bereaved family. There are five children, the oldest a young lady of seventeen and a member of the senior class at the high school, the youngest only two years old. Mr. WATSON, who was for several years in the fruit trade at the Phœnix Bank store, the firm being GEORGE W. WATSON & CO., was well-known and esteemed in this city. He has been for several years a partner in a Williamsburg firm engaged in the manufacture of ladies' silk hair-nets, and also of plush goods for upholstering railroad cars, and has been making money, leaving an estate valued at upward of $100,000.

THE UNION REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Official Call for the Convention to Meet in Philadelphia, June 5, to Nominate Candidates for President and Vice-President.

The undersigned, constituting the National Committee designated by the Convention held at Chicago on the 20th of May, 1868, hereby call a convention of the Union Republican Party at the City of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States.

Each State is authorized to be represented in the Convention by delegates equal to twice the number of Senators and Representatives to which it will be entitled in the next National Congress, and each organized Territory is authorized to send two delegates.

In calling this Convention, the Committee remind the country that the promises of the Union Republican Convention of 1868 have been fulfilled. The States lately in rebellion have been restored to their former relations to the Government. The laws of the country have been faithfully executed, public faith has been preserved, and the national credit firmly established. Governmental economy has been illustrated by the reduction, at the same time, of the public debt and of taxation, and the funding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest has been successfully inaugurated. The rights of naturalized citizens have been protected by treaties, and immigration encouraged by liberal provisions. The defenders of the Union have been gratefully remembered, and the rights and interests of labor recognized. Laws have been enacted, and are being enforced, for the protection of persons and property in all sections. Equal suffrage has been engrafted on the national Constitution; the privileges and immunities of American citizenship have become a part of the organic law, and a liberal policy has been adopted toward all who engaged in the rebellion. Complications in foreign relations have been adjusted in the interest of peace throughout the world, while the national honor has been maintained. Corruption has been exposed, offenders punished, responsibility enforced, safeguards established, and now, as heretofore, the Republican Party stands pledged to correct all abuses and carry out all reforms necessary to maintain the purity and efficiency of the public service. To continue and firmly establish its fundamental principles, we invite the co-operation of all the citizens of the United States.

WILLIAM CLAFLIN, of Massachusetts, Chairman.
WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, of New-Hampshire, Secretary.

JOHN A. PETERS, Maine.
LUKE P. POLAND, Vermont.
L. B. FRIEZE, Rhode Island.
H. H. STARKWEATHER, Connecticut.
JAMES GOPSILL, New-Jersey.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, Pennsylvania.
HOWARD M. JENKINS, Delaware.
B. R. COWEN, Ohio.
JOHN COBURN, Indiana.
C. B. FARWELL, Illinois.
ZACHARIAH CHANDLER, Michigan.
J. T. AVERILL, Minnesota.
DAVID ATWOOD, Wisconsin.
GEORGE W. MCCRARY, Iowa.
C. C. FULTON, Maryland.
FRANKLIN STEARNS, Virginia.
JOHN HUBBARD, West Virginia.
WILLIAM SLOAN, North Carolina.
THOS. W. OSBORNE, Florida.
L. C. CARPENTER, South Carolina.
JOHN H. CALDWELL, Georgia.
JAMES P. STOW, Alabama.
M. H. SOUTHWORTH, Louisiana.
A. C. FISK, Mississippi.
S. C. POMEROY, Kansas.
B. F. RICE, Arkansas.
JOHN B. CLARK, Missouri.
A. A. BURTON, Kentucky.
HORACE MAYNARD, Tennessee.
E. B. TAYLOR, Nebraska.
JAMES W. NYE, Nevada.
H. W. CORBETT, Oregon.
GEORGE C. GORHAM, California.
JOHN B. CHAFFEE, Colorado.
W. A. BURLEIGH, Dakota.
SAYLES J. BOWEN, District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11, 1872.

Daniel Webster and the "One Term" Principle.

We are permitted to publish the following interesting letter from Dr. HARVEY LINDSLY, of Washington, to Senator CONKLING:

DEAR SIR: I have read with much interest your speech on the proposed amendment of the Constitution, in relation to the elegibility of the President for re-election. I observe that Mr. SUMNER in his reply gives a good deal of prominence (or rather it seems his only argument) to the supposed fact that most of our eminent statesmen have been in favor of the restriction proposed by him. Now, it happens that there is one very distinguished exception to this rule, known to me personally. I was the physician of Mr. WEBSTER for many years—and, of course, in the habit of seeing him frequently—and I recollect distinctly on one occasion in speaking of this subject, he remarked emphatically (nearly in the words of GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, quoted by you,) that the idea was an absurdity, as it took away from the President one grand inducement to the performance of his duty. It occurred to me, that under the circumstances, this little incident might interest you. Very respectfully,

H. LINDSLY.

Mr. Husted.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Before Mr. HUSTED is permitted to whitewash himself in the Legislature, it might be well for a committee to inquire into his conduct and that of his consorts, (FREAR & CO.,) of the Commissioners of Emigration. He has certainly shown no fidelity to any but the Tammany party, and was a willing tool of the Ring in making this Commission a Tammany machine. Twenty thousand dollars were spent and wasted on Ward's Island in pretending to excavate for an Asylum for the Insane, but in reality for setting Tammany voting cattle at work and giving profit to instruments of the Ring; and after the above amount was spent the pretended excavation was filled in again. Ever since, if the ex-officio, non-political members of the Commission proposed to do anything honestly for the poor emigrants, it was nipped in the bud by HUSTED, FREAR and consorts.

Respectfully, REFORMER.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 25, 1872.

THE HOUSEKEEPING PUZZLE.

"Scrapple."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Being a married man, I am greatly surprised that an epicure should offer such a compound as "scrapple" as a substitute for a porter-house steak, with a dish of tomatoes and a slice of dry toast, a plate of ham and eggs and mashed potatoes, or, in fact, any decent dish which a workingman, with an ordinary income, can afford to place on his table. I fear "scrapple" is the device of some one of that numerous class—and I know members of it—who believe that a well-filled table is an extravagance, and deny themselves of not only all luxuries, but necessities, in order to put the equivalent on their backs.

A GOOD LIVER.

BROOKLYN, Thursday, Jan. 25, 1872.

Cheap Housekeeping.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to thank, through you, the "Good Lady" who has furnished the recipe for "scrapple." I have eaten it in Pennsylvania and made it at home, and can add my voice to hers as to its being a palatable dish, and also one of little cost. It seems to be unknown in the New-York markets, as I have asked for it but never saw it offered for sale.

Now, this lady offers to give other recipes for wholesome dishes, if wanted, and I am sure there are many housekeepers who would be glad to get them, particularly if they come within the possibilities of a small income.

The subject of living well on less money interests us all very closely, and any hint or suggestion leading that way we shall thank you for making known.

COUNTRY HOUSEKEEPER.

THURSDAY, *Jan.* 25, 1872.

How to Keep House and Live Well on Less than $1,200 a Year.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your inquiries are by far more numerous than the replies as to the mode of making both ends meet. when keeping house or living on a small salary or income.

I have for the past two years kept house with a wife, three children and two servants on an income of less than $1,200 per annum, and from present appearances shall do it again this year. My plan is this: I spend what I need to live well, keeping a monthly account with the grocer, butcher, &c.; I let the bills accumulate for a period of say two months, and at this time the treasury is empty and the bills considerable. Then (and this is the grand idea) my wife collects the bills and goes, with tears in her eys, to her father, pleads poverty and talks the old gentleman out of a check and the crisis is met. The next time, to give him a rest, one of the two inevitable well-off brothers-in-law is called in requisition. This you will see only happens twice a year to each, and it don't hurt them much, so we swing along.

The above is the only feasible plan I see, and is, I know, the most common way. No young man, in my opinion, has a right to marry unless his father-in-law keeps a bank account and unless the marriage brings him a couple, at least, of moneyed brothers-in-law.

TWELVE HUNDRED.

The Cost of Living.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your timely observations in relation to the cost of housekeeping with a family of four or five, and servants, strike one who is on the sure road to old bachelorhood, as perfectly correct in every particular.

You publish several letters in which married men endeavor to make it appear to the great uninitiated that a salary of $1,500 a year will enable a moderate sized family to live comfortably, "nay handsomely, and bring up and educate the little ones without difficulty."

For the last year or two I have been in the habit of noting where the money goes, and I find that for a single man to live comfortably, economically, and, if he he has any craving for social pleasures, happily, a salary of $1,200 is a *sine qua non.* What then is a married man to do with only $1,500. Here are a few of the items from experience;

Board, $10 per week	$520 00
Lunches, 30 cents per day, Sundays excepted	93 90
Clothing of all kinds (moderate)	200 00
Traveling and Summer trips	75 00
Smoking, one cigar a day	36 50
Billiards, (must have recreation,) 50 cents a week	26 00
Amusements, self and company, not to exceed $1 50 a month	18 00
Newspapers, morning and evening, 10 cents	36 50
Washing, $1 per week	52 00
Doctor and dentist	15 00
Church, (Plymouth,) and charity	30 00
Omnibus and car fare, 10 cents a day	36 50
Sundries, to include all the various other little indispensables, $1 per week	52 00
Total	$1,191 40
Balance at end of year	8 60
Total	$1,200 00

In face of the above I stand fair to be an

O. B.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Cleveland *Herald*, also, favors the nomination of Ex-Gov. WILLIAM DENNISON for Vice-President.

H. H. HELPER is to attempt to establish a new Republican paper in Salisbury, N. C., to be called the *Tribune.*

Rev. WILLIAM GAINES MILLER, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of Clarksburg, West Virginia, has published a letter favoring a constitutional provision for the exclusion of clergymen from holding any civil office.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *New Era* favors the bill to remit the political disabilities of Hon. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, of that State, and says that should it pass by the requisite two-thirds vote, Mr. JOHNSON will, in all probability, become one of the Justices of the State Supreme Court.

The North Carolina House of Representatives has passed a resolution authorizing the Governor to offer a reward of $10,000 for HENRY BERRY LOWERY, the notorious outlaw of Robinson County, dead or alive, and $5,000 for each of his gang.

The Gen. Grant Club, No. 1, of Philadelphia, was organized on Friday last. It will endeavor to establish Grant clubs in every county in Pennsylvania, and will hold weekly meetings until after the inauguration of our next President, in 1873.

Gen. MAT. W. RANSOM has been nominated for United States Senator by the Democratic members of the Legislature of North Carolina, ZEBULON B. VANCE having abandoned his contest for the seat. They will enter upon the election to-morrow.

The Republicans of North Carolina will hold a State Convention, to nominate candidates for State officers, in Raleigh, on Wednesday, April 17. The Democratic State Convention for a similar purpose is to be held in Greensboro, on Wednesday, May 1. The election will be held in August.

The statement of the St. Paul (Minn.) *Press* respecting Gen. HANCOCK and the Presidency, is merely this: "Gen. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK, it is said, refuses to be counted as a Democratic candidate for the Presidency. The General is not now, and never was, much of a possum, and is supposed not to be a very violent admirer of the passive policy." It, surely, will not do to consider this an "authoritative" withdrawal of his name.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* rejoices in the successful issue of its fight in behalf of the admission of negro testimony in the Courts of Kentucky. It magnanimously forgives all who have opposed it, and says: "The white man's honor even as much as the white man's interest—and the black man's safety—were embraced in it; and we are proud of Kentucky that, in spite of misconceptions and the errors and perversities of disputation, a great majority of Kentuckians have come at last to agree with us."

There seems to be dissatisfaction among the Republicans of Georgia at the action of their State Committee in appointing delegates to the National Convention in Philadelphia, and especially that seven of the delegates chosen by it were themselves members of the Committee. The Atlanta *Era* says that this dissatisfaction has in a degree been obviated by the resignation of a number of the delegates thus appointed, and as the Chairman is authorized to supply these vacancies by other appointments, it hopes that harmony may be secured at a time when harmony and united action are so essential to the party in Georgia.

Dissatisfied with the aspect of political affairs in the Fourth Senatorial District of Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia *Press* urges the Republican Executive Committee of the district and the Citizens' Reform Committee to meet in joint session at once, and to unite on either one of the present candidates, or on a new man altogether, "who shall run untrammeled and unembarrassed, solely on a Grant and Republican platform, to the end that the solid 7,000 Republican majority of the Fourth Senatorial District may be cast undivided and undiminished for the great soldier who has so often led the party to victory, and whom the party asks to lead it again in 1872."

Reception of the New-England Society.

A meeting of the Invitation Committee was held, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, on Saturday evening, to make arrangements for the reception on the 6th of February, and it was voted that tickets should be sold only to members of the Society, and that each member of the Committee should indorse upon the tickets disposed of by him his own name and that of the purchaser.

It was also resolved that no tickets should be sold after Saturday, Feb. 3, except to members unsupplied at that time, who could obtain them only on Monday, the 5th, of Mr. C. W. GRISWOLD, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

The Committee adjourned until Thursday, Feb. 1, at 8 o'clock, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

It is understood that the number of tickets is limited, and an early application is desirable.

GEN. R. S. EWELL.

Interesting Particulars of the Last Illness and Death of this Confederate Leader—Almost Simultaneous Death of His Wife—His Dying Wishes Respecting the Inscription Upon His Tombstone.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, Jan. 26.

The citizens of this community were deeply pained, though not surprised, to hear that Lieut.-Gen. R. S. EWELL had breathed his last early yesterday morning, at his residence near Spring Hill, Maury County. The intelligence which had been received during the previous two or three days, as to his condition, had prepared us all to expect the worst. Following close upon the decease of his wife, the sad event created a feeling of depression which was visible on every countenance.

Gen. EWELL was sick only fifteen days. On the sixth day of his illness he had grown so much better, and was in such good spirits, that he desired the windows of his room to be raised for the admission of the cool, invigorating air. But the effect was too severe for his weakened system, and he sank into a relapse and never rallied. For the eight or nine days which followed, he was alternately better and worse—hanging all the time between life and death. His noble, warm-hearted wife, who had anxiously and vigilantly watched beside his sick-bed, through weariness and want of rest, succumbed to the same fatal disease. Though no one had announced to him her death, he said that he guessed the terrible truth, because he saw that "a pall had fallen upon the house." His senses had become so keenly susceptible to everything transpiring around him, that even the thoughts of his attendants seemed laid bare to his perception.

After he had made his will and other arrangements for the disposition of his property, and after he had been informed that his race was almost run, he remarked, with the calm simplicity characteristic of him, "I don't want any monument raised over me; only a plain head-stone and foot-stone, like those over the graves of my father and my mother in Virginia. My rank while in the Confederate service might be inscribed upon one of the stones, but I wish nothing in the inscription which will cast any reflection upon the Government of the United States."

Gen. EWELL had been in the habit of wearing a pair of blue infantry pantaloons, which he had purchased subsequent to the war. Upon one occasion, not long before his death, and when he could speak only with the greatest difficulty, he said of them, "After all my fighting against the United States so long, it is strange that an old pair of infantry pantaloons should kill me at last." He attributed his death to having put them on during the cold weather after having worn a much thicker pair.

As to his funeral, he said that he wanted no display, no pomp, no parade over his remains, but simply wished that his comrades and friends, if they desired, might show their respect in a plain and unostentatious way.

When the corpse of his wife, shrouded and in the coffin, was taken into his room, just previous to their being sent to Nashville, Wednesday morning, he was raised up from his pillow that he might look upon her face for the last time. He was too weak to show any emotion, but whispered a wish that her funeral might be delayed, so that both might take place at the same time, and both be laid side by side in the same grave. "They were beautiful in their lives, and in death they were not divided."

Last Wednesday night respiration became so difficult that Gen. EWELL could not speak. That evening, as well as during three or four days previous, very few of his friends were admitted to his chamber, as it was absolutely necessary that he should not be disturbed. Though denied the power of speech, he retained his mental faculties until the last, and indicated his wants by signs. He died at 2½ o'clock yesterday morning, calmly, peacefully, without a single struggle. His countenance wore a look of placid resignation, and was more life-like in expression after than a short time before his death. Gen. EWELL's remains will be interred in the City Cemetery, by the side of the wife whom he loved so well.

It was at Richmond, during the latter part of the war, that the union between Gen. EWELL and Mrs. LAZINKA BROWN, daughter of the late Judge CAMPBELL, one of Tennessee's most distinguished public men, was consummated. The marriage proved an eminently happy one. Immediately after his release from prison they came to Tennessee. He found ample and congenial occupation in superintending the farm near Spring Hill upon which they resided. His neighbors often remarked that he was not less successful as a stock-raiser than as a General. No man in Tennessee ever exhibited more interest in improving the breeds of cattle and sheep.

What is Being Done.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I think I express the feelings of all earnest reformers when I say that I am very much disappointed with our present Legislators. There were several things that we had a right to demand from them as soon as they met. I had hoped that the first step after organization would be the ousting of Mayor HALL, of District-Attorney GARVIN, of RICHARD O'GORMAN, of Police Commissioner SMITH. This I expected to be followed by the impeachment of Judges BARNARD, CARDOZO, and MCCUNN being voted. It is all well enough to talk about the dangers of hasty legislation and the need of mature consideration of all measures of reform. These arguments are applicable to all propositions concerning our permanent government. Let them deliberate as long as they please over the new charter. It will need all their wisdom. And so over every method of obtaining a lasting reform. But the matters of which I now speak are merely temporary in their nature and moreover perfectly simple in their outlines. The question resolves itself down simply to this: Shall New-York be longer disgraced by having Mayor HALL as its chief executive officer? The answer to this question is very plain. Mayor HALL disgraces the City, therefore he should be immediately ousted, both on account of the reputation of the City, and to deprive him of the power of doing further evil. His continuance in office gives him greater chance to cover up the evidences of his rascalities, and his vast appointing power allows him opportunities to put men of influence under obligations to him and to bribe off many from their righteous pursuit of him. The only safety lies in putting him in such a position that he can no longer assist himself personally by means of his official position, and then the moral effect of such a man's being kicked out is not to be slightly estimated.

Passing on to GARVIN, the question is plainer yet. He has still greater opportunities to thwart the demands of justice. By him all proceedings against the late Ring masters must be either begun or continued. With an unwilling District-Attorney little can be accomplished in the prosecution of any villain. The Ring has never had a more pliant tool than GARVIN. His election to the office he now holds was for the purpose of better controlling all the numerous pimps, bullies and repeaters that the Ring had occasion to employ. Almost all these men rendered themselves amenable to the law. At the command of his masters GARVIN could secure their complete subjection to the Ring by threat of prosecution. The influence wielded in this way was incalculable. The public have the right to know the full extent to which this process has been carried, and this they cannot do if GARVIN be allowed more time to cover up his tracks. And so with O'GORMAN. There will be innumerable suits against the City for work done under fraudulent contracts by favorites of the Ring. The proper protection of the City's rights demands a Corporation Counsel who is not in league with such swindlers. Then the removal of SMITH is demanded to prove that the Reform Republican legislators are as severe with corrupt men of their own party as of their opponents'. In regard to the impeachment of the Judges named, the question is, perhaps, more difficult. That in the Court of Morality they are guilty, there can be no doubt; but that they have violated the law of the land is more uncertain. But to impeach any officer, it is well known that it is not necessary for him to have been guilty of an indictable offense, but conduct grossly unseemly and improper is sufficient. There is a feeling in the minds of the people generally, and especially among the more intelligent, that justice and law, as administered by BARNARD, CARDOZO, MCCUNN, and other worthies, is the merest mockery. This feeling is so extensive and respectable that it demands satisfaction. If these Judges are not as evil as we think for, that fact can be well proven on their trial, and injustice will be done to no one. If they are acquitted, the only injury done to them will be their temporary suspension from the office of Judge—a punishment brought upon them by their own indiscretions, to use a very mild term. I think many have an idea that with the election of last November their work was done. But this is a great error. The work is only just begun. Although there are many men of high character in the Legislature, yet there is far too great a proportion of party hacks, whose prosperity depends upon the continuance of corruption in politics. These men will labor to give as little real reform as they think the people will endure. The only way to manage them is to convince them that any compromise with corruption means political death. Let every true reformer give them to understand this in every possible way, and in the most unequivocal manner, and let no one rest quiet until the work of reform is actually completed, and not merely promised. We can be successful, if we are only true to ourselves.

REFORMER.

LIBERAL REPUBLICANISM.

The Real Condition of Political Affairs in Missouri—Reunion of the Party.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Jan. 25.

The fact that two years ago the Republicans of this State were in two factions, one known as "Liberal Republican," gives no warrant for the assumption that the division now exists. That division was exclusively a local and temporary affair, and has been repeatedly and emphatically recognized as such by the Republican masses. The lines have been everywhere wiped out, most conspicuously in St. Louis County, where the "liberal" wing was by far stronger than in any other county in the State. This was here done by the Republican masses themselves, despite a selfish effort of a few forlorn would-be leaders to prevent it, and so effectively done that these leaders themselves openly abandoned their futile effort and came into the common Republican camp. Of course they came with a mental reservation, ready for any future service for the Democracy. The hope of parading the Missouri Republican schism before the country as a schism in national politics, and thus extending it or creating one in other States, was too brilliant to be readily abandoned. Yet nothing in this State is more notorious than that the bolt of '70 would have ignominiously failed had it not explicitly repudiated a national character. The charge that liberals most earnestly resented was that they meant hostility to their party in the national campaign.

The opposing county Republican organizations have almost, if not quite, everywhere fused. The members of the two State Committees have unanimously expressed themselves for harmony and co-operation, irrespective of candidates for the Presidency. The majority of the old "liberal" Committee have signed with the other Committee the call for one Convention for all Republicans, to elect delegates to the National Convention. The entire Republican Press of the State, with but two or three exceptions at most, join in the call, and go for one Republican party in Missouri. All that can be opposed to these facts is the fact that no miracle has been wrought to shut the mouths of demagogues eager to make what they can by stealing the name of "Liberal Republicans." They are by nobody more heartily execrated than by the Republican masses who, in 1870, in honest faith, rallied for the re-enfranchisement amendment of the State Constitution, without the slightest notion of degrading themselves into doers of dirty work for the Democracy. The weakness as well as shrewdness of these demagogues is shown in the gathering yesterday, meant to be of national importance, and to convey the impression of a powerful party organization behind it in the State, yet no Delegate Convention, but simply a mass-meeting, with every effort made to swell the assemblage.

TRICHINA IN CLEVELAND.

Another Family Attacked—A Man and His Wife in a Critical Condition.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, Jan. 27.

The recent death of Mr. and Mrs. CHAS. MARTENS, on Superior-street, from *trichina spiralis*, is fresh in the minds of our readers. We are called upon to record another case, similar in every respect, in which a fatal result is not unlikely to ensue. The victims are Mr. and Mrs. REISE, living at No. 122 Belden-street, a short distance from St. Clair, between Case and Wilson avenues. They were taken sick two weeks ago, both at the same time. No suspicions were at first entertained of what is now unquestionably believed to be their disease.

Within the past few days the attending physician suspected *trichina spiralis*, and Dr. LUCKE, who was familiar with the Martens' cases, was called in. He found the symptoms and conditions of the patients almost precisely identical with those of Mr. and Mrs. MARTENS. Ascertaining that they had eaten smoked sausage, prepared in the same way as in the other case, he subjected portions of the sausage to an examination under the microscope, which resulted in the discovery of trichinæ, leaving no doubt as to the character of the disease from which the patients are suffering. It is feared the disease has so far advanced that nothing can be done to arrest its progress. If the taking of trichinous pork into the stomach could be known at once, its effect could be easily counteracted, but nothing is developed to give the slightest indication until the insidious, minute parasites have worked their way into the muscles of the system, thereby creating the disease. Hence the difficulty of its treatment, medical science having as yet discovered no remedy that can stay its mysterious and fatal ravages.

The facts in this case are that a few weeks since Mr. REISE killed a pig that he had fattened himself. In making up his supply of "bologna" he had not a sufficient quantity of the kind of meat he wished to use for that purpose and bought a piece on the market. It was the latter that played the mischief, a microscopic inspection of portions of the home-fed animal showing that to be entirely free from trichinæ. Eight or nine days after eating some of the sausage containing the meat got from the market, (about the same length of time as in the MARTENS case) Mr. REISE and his wife were taken sick.

The fact that the whole of this infected carcase was undoubtedly sold out to pork-eaters in this city, and probably digested long ere this, is not a pleasant subject for reflection. If the meat was well cooked it will doubtless never be heard from, as that is the only safeguard. Mere smoking or drying don't seem to bother the trichinæ any.

The children of Mr. MARTENS are still in a dangerous condition, it being uncertain whether they will recover. A brother of Mr. MARTENS, and his wife are also sick with the same disease, making eight cases, including the recent ones.

The Case of the Senator from the Fourth.

From the Albany Journal, Jan. 27.

> "We shall meet, but we shall miss him;
> There will be one vacant chair."

The Committee on Privileges and Elections last week addressed a letter to Hon. WM. M. TWEED, requiring him to appear on Thursday, the 25th inst., and show cause why his seat should not be declared vacant. The Committee were moved to do this by reason of the action of O'DONOVAN ROSSA, who appeared before them with affidavit and memorial, and demanded, in virtue of his documents, the fourth Senatorial seat. Thursday afternoon Mr. TWEED came before the Committee by counsel, JOHN H. REYNOLDS appearing for him. Mr. DAVENPORT, of New-York, appeared for Mr. ROSSA.

Mr. REYNOLDS presented a certificate of the vote cast for Senator at to the recent election in the fourth district, from which it appeared that out of 28,000 votes cast, Mr. TWEED received 18,706 and Mr. ROSSA 6,927. Mr. REYNOLDS read to the Committee Mr. ROSSA's affidavit, and claimed that it was of no force, by reason of a want of specific charges. The affidavit claims that a large number of fraudulent votes were cast by aliens and minors and repeaters, but mentions no names. If the committee undertook to proceed on the papers presented, they would necessarily go into an investigation which would demand the whole of their time during the Winter, for its successful prosecution. As to Mr. TWEED's expulsion, counsel argued that a member of the Legislature could not be expelled from either House, who had not committed a breach of privilege of the House. You cannot go back of the election and inquire into a man's character. A great many charges are made against Mr. TWEED, but not as a Senator.

Mr. DAVENPORT replied to Mr. REYNOLDS. He thought some of the allegations made were specific enough. It was stated, for instance, in their affidavit, that a gang of eighteen men has deposited some 800 votes; other flagrant wrongs were clearly set forth, but he had no objection to take the papers and make them as specific as possible.

Mr. REYNOLDS stated that Mr. TWEED would be in Albany next week, and asked for an adjournment. After some consultation, the Committee postponed the hearing for one week.

The Whipping-Post in Virginia—Bill for its Abolition.

From the Richmond State Journal, Jan. 26.

The following is the bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. GRAHAM, of Nottoway, providing for the repeal of all laws for the punishment of all laws for the punishment of citizens of this State by stripes, and which was defeated by a strict party vote on the 23d inst.:

1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia* That all acts providing for the punishment of the citizens of this Commonwealth by stripes, for any offense committed against the laws of this Commonwealth, are hereby repealed.
2. This act shall be in force from its passage.

Mr. GRAHAM advocated the passage of the bill on the ground that whipping for petty offenses, usually committed by young offenders, had a tendency to make great criminals of them, by making them lose all self-respect, and had been found to be a cruel, harsh and barbarous way of punishment by the army and navy of the United States, and by all the States of the Union except Delaware and Virginia; that while the class of offenses sought to be punished by law, providing for punishment by stripes, ought to be punished, yet houses of refuge, schools of reform and solitary confinement were found more preferable, and in many cases young criminals were actually reformed and saved to society, while, if publicly whipped, they were lost to society, and became a curse to it. He claimed that the Whipping-post law was a relic of the dark ages of the world, a disgrace to the civilization of today, and a shame to the fair name of the State which boasted of being the mother of States and statesmen.

The Wrecks in Charleston Harbor.

From the Charleston, (S. C.) Courier, Jan. 25.

In conversation yesterday with Capt. B. MAILLEFERT, who came here some time ago under contract with the United States Government to raise the sunken wrecks in the harbor, we learned that he has so far raised the Confederate rams *Charleston* and *Chicora*, which were sunk off Marshall's Wharf, Cooper River, by an explosion, to save their falling into the hands of the Federals. It is strange that one of them should be intact after undergoing such a shock. A steam engine was taken out of her in a perfect state of preservation, which the Captain thinks is due to the fact that the machinery is covered with the ashes of the upper wood-works, which adhered to it, preventing corrosion. The expense of removing the coating is all that will have to be incurred. Three seven-inch rifle guns have also been removed, one of them in excellent order. The *Patapsco* is shortly to be raised. She has been examined by divers, who found her deep in the quick-sand of the bar coast, but in good order. Capt. MAILLEFERT says that in his experience whenever he has come in contact with submerged wrought iron he has always met with it in a state of preservation, but soft enough to be cut with a knife, and free of corrosion.

PAYING THE PIPER.

How a Buffalo Democrat was Surprised by a Serenade and How He Refused to Pay the Bill for the Band.

From the Buffalo Express, Jan. 26.

In the Summer of 1868, Hon. GEORGE J. BAMLER, who at that time (as our readers will perhaps remember) represented the First District of this county in the Assembly, concluded, as other great men have done before him, to make a short tour in Europe. Upon his return, about the 25th of August, as he was desirous of again receiving the nomination for the Assembly, he thought it best to be surprised somewhat—after the manner of ARTEMUS WARD—with a serenade, to prove to the people at large his popularity with his constituents.

His brother JOHN, who was at that time employed by him, was commissioned to carry out the details of the plan, and as he had no experience in such matters he invoked the aid and council of Mr. CHAS. DARCY, the Sheriff of this county. Mr. DARCY fell in readily with the plan and agreed to engage the Union Cornet Band, and at a proper hour to surprise Mr. BAMLER with a serenade. Mr. DARCY was at the time owing Mr. BAMLER a balance of some $24 on a grocery bill, and it was agreed between himself and the younger BAMLER that the band should be paid by Mr. DARCY and the grocery bill considered settled. The evening of August 26 was selected for the serenade, and at the hour of 11 the band, with several of Mr. BAMLER's friends, proceeded to his house. Upon their arrival they discoursed some eloquent music, and Mr. B. soon came forth.

He was greeted by Mr. DARCY, who, in behalf of his constituents, welcomed him home, complimenting him highly for his course in the Legislature, and concluding by assuring him that he would be renominated and returned by a grateful constituency. Mr. BAMLER responded in a feeling address, in which he thanked his friends for the honor conferred upon him, and though taken entirely by surprise, acquitted himself in a creditable manner. A few impromptu speeches were then made, and the party adjourned into Mr. BAMLER's house, where they passed a short time in agreeable, social intercourse, after which the assemblage dispersed.

Some time after Mr. BAMLER laid down the robes of office and returned to the shades of private life, his brother JOHN, who had charge of the books and collected the bills, left him, as he did not think the compensation he was receiving sufficient for the work he was performing. Mr. BAMLER, on examining his books, after his brother's departure, found Mr. DARCY's account was not balanced, and that he was in his debt to the amount of $24 47. He sent Mr. DARCY a bill, which the latter gentleman refused to pay, claiming that, as he had settled the bills for the serenade, his account should also be considered settled. Mr. BAMLER retorted that, as the serenade was a surprise, he did not intend to pay for it, and as Mr. DARCY was unable to see the force of Mr. BAMLER's reasoning, and still refused to pay, Mr. BAMLER sued him. The case was tried Wednesday in the Superior Court, before Judge CLINTON, Messrs. D. F. DAY and L. K. BASS appearing for Mr. BAMLER, and P. D. K. SAUNDERS, Esq., for Mr. DARCY. A variety of testimony was produced on both sides, and those persons who were so fortunate as to be present learned enough about serenades to last them a life-time. The case was concluded yesterday morning. The jury allowed Mr. BAMLER $24 47, the amount of his claim, he to pay the costs.

A Strange Mistake.

ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y., 26th Janulrey, 1872.

Dear Mister Times:

Feelin a little agreeved at Mister CHARLES A. DANA, and not havin the pleasure of a personal acquantince with him, I thot I would gist git you to se him for me.

Under date of Janulrey the 25th, Mister DANY publishes a little akount of the thickness of Bairs in this Kounty, and neglected to mention the fact that every body knows in this kounty to be true—that these Bars never troubled any body here untill after the inageration of Gineral GRANT. I have never known Mr. DANY to make sich a mistake before as to publishing anything without mentioning the *Gineral name,* and it looks a little *shakey.*

I would say to him, unless he makes the correction, he will loose at least one subscriber.

Respectfully, yours, A. DIMOCRAT.

P. S.—I have taken the Sun for three years, and this is the first time Mister DANY has made such a mistake, and its a pity that it occured at this time.

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,

NO. 22 JOHN-ST. AND NO. 19 MAIDEN-LANE.
IMPORTERS OF FINE WATCHES.
WATCH-CHAINS IN GREAT VARIETY.
WALTHAM WATCHES A SPECIALTY.—*Advertisement.*

TRENTON BANK ROBBERY.—The screw used to wrench open the heavy iron vault door of the bank, had sufficient power, if applied, to raise an entire end of the building. We defy all the burglars in New-York to apply their screws or other instruments to our new Electric Bank Vault Protector without alarm. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st. —*Advertisement.*

From Trustworthy data it has been estimated that at least one-fourth of all persons born in the United States have, at birth, lungs in a tuberculous condition, and in consequence are predisposed to pulmonary complaints; yet it is equally well established that this predisposition need not end in consumption, asthma, or any other lung disease, if due care and watchfulness be observed, and all exciting causes promptly treated as they arise. It is in just such cases Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT exercises its most beneficial effects, and has produced the largest proportion of its cures. Besides promptly removing coughs and colds, which, when left to themselves are the most common cause of tuberculous development, the EXPECTORANT allays any inflammation which may exist, and by promoting easy expectoration cleanses the lungs of the substances which clog them up, and which rapidly destroy when suffered to remain. Sold everywhere.

Save Fifteen Dollars.

Buy the celebrated WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. The best in the world. Price $45. Sold on easy payments of $5 a month. Warranted for five years. A few good canvassers and agents wanted. Office and sales-room WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

The great success of Dr. M. Levett's latest invention is the suction cellular plate in combination with reticulated gold web as a base for artificial teeth.

To us it seems the perfection of dental mechanism. We can therefore commend it to our readers.—*Art Journal.*

The most perfect we have ever seen.—*Evening Mail.*

The best in our opinion.—*Our Society.*

M. LEVETT & SON, Dentists.
Removed to 20 East 15th-st., two doors from Tiffany's.

Solicitors of Insurance Wanted for this City and vicinity by the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn. Liberal terms given for new business. Apply at Branch Office, No. 153 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington-av., corner 25th-st.—Gentlemen day and night; ladies day and evening; best ventilation; highest temperature; best shampooing; no gratuities.

Money deposited on or before Feb. 1, in the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank, No. 166 Nassau-st, near the Franklin statue, will draw interest from that date.

Maine's Portable Window Ventilator.—Fresh air, no draft; fits any window. Price, $6. Send for circular. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 95 Duane-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $50, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Wood Carpeting, No. 480 Broadway. —Hotel proprietors say it is the only thing that will wear.

MARRIED.

BAIRD—BILL.—At Carlisle, Penn., on the 24th inst., by Rev. Wm. C. Leverett, THOMAS BAIRD, of Carlisle, to MARY, daughter of the late Joseph Howland Bill, of New-York.

HULL—FITCH.—At Schodack Landing, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 24, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Isaac S. Kip, WILLIAM S. HULL, of Stuyvesant, to SARAH B. FITCH.

JOHNSON—MCALPINE.—At the Chapel of the Holy Saviour, Jan. 24, by Rev. George D. Johnson, CHARLES FREDERICK JOHNSON, Jr., to LIZZIE J., daughter of Wm. J. McAlpine, formerly of Albany, N. Y.

JENKS—MCCOY.—At Jersey City, Jan. 25, 1872, by Rev. W. Morley Punshon, M. A., assisted by Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Miss MARY E. MCCOY to Mr. ISAAC JENKS, Jr., of Wolverhampton, England. No cards.

MCKIBBIN—CORNISH.—On Thursday, Jan. 25, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Armitage, assisted by Rev. Mr. Sheppard, GEORGE S. MCKIBBIN to LIBBIE, daughter of Charles L. Cornish, all of this City.

DIED.

BILDERSEE.—On Sunday, at 11 A. M., ISAAC BILDERSEE, in the 72d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 129 West 44th-st.

COLLINS.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, in this City, on Jan. 27, 1872, CYNTHIA JANE COLLINS, formerly of Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, Jan. 30, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Henry Latham, No. 67 2d-st., at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Stockton and Sacramento (Cal.) papers please copy.

COOPER.—On Sunday morning, 28th inst., ALLAN, youngest son of John, Sr., and Ann Eliza Cooper.

Notice of funeral services hereafter.

CREGIER.—On Sunday, 28th inst., MARGARET, wife of John A. Cregier.

Funeral on Tuesday, 30th inst., at 12 o'clock M., from No. 53 Morton-st. Relatives and friends are invited.

HIBBARD.—On Friday evening, Jan. 26, MARIA, daughter of the late Frederick Shonnard, of Yonkers, and wife of Dr. William Hibbard, President of Bowery Insurance Company, in her 72d year.

The interment will be at Yonkers on Tuesday.

HORTON.—At Whitestone, Long Island, on the Sabbath, Jan. 28, MATILDA G., wife of Edmund B. Horton.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HATCH.—On Jan. 26, in this City, JOHN C. HATCH, in the 38th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also members of "Crystal Fount" Temperance society, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 47 Elliott-place, on Tuesday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HERRIMAN.—At Jamaica, Long Island, on Friday, 26th inst., MARY, daughter of the late James Herriman.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, 29th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, in Fulton-st., Jamaica, without further invitation. Trains on Long Island Railroad leave Hunter's Point at 11 o'clock A. M., returning, leave Jamaica at 2:20 P. M.

HYATT.—At White Plains, N. Y., on Saturday morning, Jan. 27, 1872, ELIZA M. HYATT, wife of A. Jackson Hyatt, Esq.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Baptist Church, in said village, on Monday, Jan. 29, 1872, at 10 A. M. Her remains will be taken to Sing Sing. Harlem train leaves 42d-st. at 8:25.

KNAPP.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 27, GRACIE CORNELL KNAPP, youngest daughter of Rev. Halsey W. and Jennie Knapp.

Relatives and friends of the family and members of Pilgrim Baptist Church, are invited to the funeral services, at No. 367 West 20th-st., on Monday, Jan. 29, at 11 A. M., without further notice.

MOUNT.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 27, RICHARD E. MOUNT, aged 85 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Fulton-st., on Monday, 29th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

MARSH.—At the Gramercy Park Hotel, on Saturday, Jan. 27, 1872, MARY H., eldest daughter of Joseph H. (deceased) and Lizzie C. Marsh, and granddaughter of the late Ephraim Marsh.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, Jan. 30, at 9½ A. M., in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Adams'.) The remains will be taken to Hackettstown, N. J., for interment.

MULLANY.—On Sunday, Jan. 28, LEWIS CHARLES, eldest son of Elias B. and the late Eleanor Timmins Mullany, in the 24th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th-st., at 9½ o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 30th inst.

MILLER.—On Saturday, 27th inst., Mrs. MARY B. MILLER, widow of E. L. Miller, Esq., and daughter of Stephen P. Brittan, aged 62 years.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of her brother-in-law, Wm. De Groot, Esq., No. 21 West 26th-st., on Tuesday, 30th inst., at 11 A. M. The remains will be taken to Elizabeth, N. J., for interment.

MCGRORTY.—Suddenly, at Metuchin, N. J., Jan. 26, CLARA M., daughter of Mrs. M. A. W. McGrorty.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, Jan. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her grandfather, James Tilby, Esq., at Metuchin. Train leaves foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 1 o'clock P. M.

PORTER.—In Brooklyn, Saturday, Jan. 27, 1872, CHARLES G. PORTER, in the 28th year of his age.

The remains will be taken to Unionville, Conn., for interment, where the funeral will be held Tuesday morning, Jan. 30.

PAYNTAR.—At Keyport, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 26, JOHN HULST, only son of John J. and Sarah Payntar, aged 3 months and 15 days.

Interment at Cypress Hills Cemetery, on Monday, Jan. 29, at 12 o'clock.

THORNTON.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 25th inst., WILLIAM A., son of the late Gen. W. A. Thornton, U. S. A., in the 31st year of his age.

TOPPING.—On Sunday, Jan. 28, MARY ELIZA, wife of M. H. Topping, eldest daughter of Edwin Thomas, of Fort Erie, Canada.

Funeral at St. Teresa's Church, corner Rutgers and Henry sts., at 9 A. M. Tuesday, 30th.

☞ Chicago, Albany and Buffalo papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. JULIHN'S
HYDRASTIN COMPOUND
IS AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY IN DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, LIVER, BLADDER AND URINARY ORGANS.

This compound has been tested in thousands of cases of chronic disease, a large proportion of which had been pronounced incurable, and invariably with the most gratifying results. We append a testimonial of cure.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.

Dr. Julihn, No. 41 Liberty-st., New-York:

DEAR SIR: Having been for many years a great sufferer from kidney disease and consequent weakness, and bad health, I feel it but justice due you to acknowledge my complete restoration to health by the agency of your valuable preparation, Julihn's Hydrastin Compound. I have gained ten or fifteen pounds in flesh during the time I have used your medicine.

Respectfully yours,
W. T. GENDAR,
Residence, No. 121 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

For sale by B. KEITH & CO., No. 41 Liberty-st., N. Y., and by druggists everywhere.

THE GREAT MODERN MASTERS.

"OF THE MANY LARGE AND VALUABLE COLLECTIONS OF PAINTINGS WHICH HAVE BEEN EXHIBITED IN THIS CITY DURING THE PAST YEAR, NO ONE HAS SURPASSED IN ITS HIGH CHARACTER OR GALAXY OF GREAT NAMES THE JOINT GALLERIES OF MESSRS. WILLIAMS & EVERITT, OF BOSTON, AND MR. ISAAC B. WELLINGTON, OF BROOKLYN, THE PICTURES BELONGING TO WHICH WERE OPENED FOR A PRIVATE VIEW AT THE LEAVITT ART ROOMS LAST EVENING." —*Evening Post, Jan. 25.*

THESE SUPERB PAINTINGS, ARE NOW ON EXHIBITION FREE AT THE LEAVITT ART ROOMS, NO. 817 BROADWAY, CORNER 12TH-ST., FROM 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M., AND 7 TO 10 P. M.

THE EYE.

Old eyes made new. An entirely new treatment for sore eyes, short sight, weak eyes, impaired vision and partial blindness, without medicine, pain or instruments. Advice free, at the EYE INSTITUTE, No. 106 East 15th-st., from 11 till 4.

DRS. KIMBALL & FOLSOM.

TEETH EXTRACTED UNDER FRESH gas, and all dental operations performed in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms at our unequaled POPULAR DENTAL INSTITUTE, corner Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, opposite Association Hall and the Academy of Design.

DR. WAIT & SON.

$100.000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Feb. 8; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

WEDDING NOTES, NEW STYLES, envelopes and paper, ball-cards, monograms, all kinds of seals, medals, &c.; perfect portraits on steel, by A. DEMAREST, Practical Engraver, No. 182 Broadway.

OFFICE FOR BANK AND INSURANCE company, and a suite of rooms for lawyers, in new building No. 21 Park-row, opposite the Astor House; improvements and location not excelled in New-York. Landlord on premises.

HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN —Nervous debility cured by new methods. Remarkable reports sent free. Address HOWARD SANITARY AID ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Penn.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7 first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT CITY PROBLEM.

THE EVIL AND THE REMEDY
OF
NEW-YORK CITY GOVERNMENT
BY
NON-PARTISAN.

DEDICATION:

"To the Committee of Seventy who lead the movement of reform, and to the large body of honest and intelligent men and women of the City and of the country who are its strength, I inscribe these pages as a contribution to the work, not of investigation and of justice, which is important, but to the question of principle and method which is yet more important. It seems to me, when a reform calls upon the people to sustain measures of relief somewhat novel, that whatever is necessary to their forming a correct judgment demands early and serious attention."

NON PARTISAN.

FOR SALE BY NEWS-DEALERS.
PRICE 50 CENTS.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet in Fiftieth-street Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., MONDAY EVENING, 29th inst., at 8 o'clock.

JOEL W. MASON, President.
DAVID B. MELLISH, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of this Association will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, Jan. 29, at head-quarters, Harmony Hall, 119th-st. and 3d-av., at 8 o'clock.

WM. HAW, JR., President.
BENJ. PAGE, Secretary pro tem.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Business during the past week has given signs of improvement, and singular to say, as it is not always the case, nearly all the real estate offered at auction at the Exchange the past six days has been sold. The most important sales were made on Monday, when MULLER, WILKINS & Co. disposed of the Broadway property known as HELMBOLD'S Drug Store for $148,000, and also as a receiver's sale of the Ocean Bank building, on Fulton-street, and of up-town lots belonging to that institution. Several other sales of some interest have also occurred, the details in regard to which have already been noted. In reference to a sale by Messrs. MULLER, on Thursday, at the Exchange, of business property on Beaver-street, we stated that no sale was effected. We have since been informed to the contrary, and the transaction is herewith given as classed: Four-story brick store and lot, No. 81 Beaver-street, north side, between Hanover and Pearl streets, sold for $33,650; purchaser, JAS. LYNCH; size of lot 22 by 59.9 by 19.1 by 54.2. The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange, for the week ending with Saturday, Jan. 27, amounts to $372,350, as against the sum of $128,500, the figures for the week previous, ending with Saturday, Jan. 20. A gratifying increase in the volume of business transacted is thereby shown, although as we approach the 1st of May, a greater degree of activity should be daily perceptible, as far as public sales are concerned. At private sale, WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-street, reports having recently sold two full lots on the west side of Fourth-avenue, 25 feet south of Sixty-third-street, for $19,000; also four lots on the south side of Ninety-sixth-street, 45 feet west of Madison-avenue, for $32,600; and the 45 feet on the corner adjoining the above, for $18,000.

THIS WEEK'S SALES.

To the auctions projected for the present week, special attention is called, for the class of real estate to be offered is of a superior quality. The following is the list of sales thus far announced:

Today, (Monday,) Jan. 29, MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will offer, at public auction, the premises known as No. 714 Broadway, located on the east side of the street, opposite Washington-place, and embracing a lot, in size 25 by 137.6, with a three-story marble-front building thereon. The same firm will also offer for sale the business property known as No. 18 Cortlandt-street, comprising a five-story brown-stone-front store and lot, situate on the north side of the street named, between Broadway and Church-street, extending through to and fronting on Dey-street, and known on that street as No. 19; Cortlandt-street lot, 26 by 129, Dey-street, 24 by 99. Five building lots, each 25 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, 270 feet west of Third-avenue, will, in addition, be sold by the same auctioneers. Today, also, JOSEPH MCGUIRE, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of J. J. LYONS, Esq., referee, at a sale adjourned from Saturday last, will dispose of a house and lot, the latter 17 by 100.5, located on the south side of Fifty-first-street, 474.6 feet east of Tenth-avenue.

For to-morrow, Tuesday, Jan. 30, at the Exchange, quite a number of important sales are proposed, at which real estate will be offered as follows by the auction firms noted: By MULLER, WILKINS & CO., at public auction, a very valuable plot of ground with the frame and brick buildings thereon, situate on the south-west corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirty-second-street, opposite the new hotel erected by STEWART, having a front on the avenue of 116 feet, and on the street of 83 feet 8 inches; also, by same firm, the two four-story brown-stone front houses and the lots on the east side of Fourth-avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, and known as Nos. 435 and 439; houses each 50 feet in depth, with vaults under the side-walk; lots in size each 19.9 by 60. [By a typographical error the above sales, in our business columns on Saturday, were announced for Thursday, instead of for to-morrow, *Tuesday*, as should have been the case.] By E. H. LUDLOW & Co., at public auction, the lease of the plot of land, with the four-story and cellar brick building thereon, known as No. 159 Front-street, being the entire front between Maiden-lane and Fletcher-street, size 51.10 by 41.9, (rear line 50.6.) The lease is one for one thousand years, from the Watts estate, dated May 1, 1850; ground rent, $1,800 per year and taxes for the entire lease. The building is occupied as offices and is well rented; possession will be given on the 1st of May next. By JAMES M. MILLER, under a Supreme Court order, in foreclosure, THOS. H. LANDON, Esq., referee a lot 15 by 98.9, with the improvements thereon situated on the south side of West Twenty-eighth-street, 115 feet west of Ninth-avenue. By JOSEPH MCGUIRE, under a similar Court order, JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., referee, a house and lot, the latter 25 by 100, on the south side of East Forty-third-street, 100 feet west of Third-avenue. By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., at public auction, a valuable Brooklyn property, viz.: four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, known as No. 69 Columbia Heights, east side, between Middagh and Cranberry streets, lot 18.10 by 100, house same, front by 55 feet in depth; and by JOHNSON & MILLER, at an executor's sale, by order of the executors of the estate of ABRAHAM MESEROLE, deceased, fifty very choice building lots, situated in the Thirteenth and Sixteenth Wards, Brooklyn, (Williamsburg,) and located respectively on South Fifth, Ninth and Tenth streets. The last-named sale is announced as positive and absolute, and is one well worthy the attention of investors.

On Wednesday, Jan. 31, at the Exchange, MULLER, WILKINS & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of LOUIS FELLOWES, Esq., referee, will dispose of four lots of land, together forming a plot in size 100 by 99.11, located on the south-west corner of Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street, together with the three-story high-stoop brown-stone front house thereon, in size 35 by 51.

On Thursday, Feb. 1, the most important auction of the week, and, in fact, thus far of the present year, will take place, in the sale by JOSEPH MCGUIRE of some fifty up-town building lots, all desirably located, and at present, as well as prospectively, of great value. The sale is one in partition, made by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, and the property to be sold forms a portion of the estate of DAVID ROBINS, deceased. The lots are situate as follows: Three lots on the north side of Fifty-sixth-street, 120 feet west of Madison-avenue; five lots on the north side of Fifty-seventh-street, 200 feet west of Fifth-avenue; two lots on the south side of Fifty-eighth-street, 275 feet west of Fifth-avenue; two lots on the west side of Fourth-avenue, 102 feet 2 inches north of Seventy-sixth-street; four lots on the north side of Seventy-sixth-street, 145 feet east of Madison-avenue; four lots on the south side of Seventy-seventh-street, adjoining the above in the rear; three lots on the north side of Eighty-fourth-street, 125 feet east of Fifth-avenue; two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Ninth-street, 450 feet west of Ninth-avenue; two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Tenth-street, adjoining the above in the rear, and nineteen lots and gores fronting on the east side of Tenth-avenue, One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Seventh streets. In addition to the above, MULLER, WILKINS & Co., by order of the Court of Common Pleas, under the direction of ISAAC L. MILLER, Esq., referee, will sell two lots, together in size 44 by 98.9, on the south side of East Twenty-eighth-street, 266 feet east of Third-avenue.

On Friday, Feb. 2, two legal sales, it is expected, will be commenced, as follows, both under Supreme Court orders, in foreclosure: By JAMES M. MILLER, D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee, sale of a lot and buildings on the south side of Delancey-street, 35 feet west of Pitt-street; lot in size, 25 by 75 feet. By JOSEPH MCGUIRE, GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, sale of house and lot, the latter 15 by 98.9, known as No. 238 West Twenty-fifth-street.

Business for the week will close on Saturday, Feb. 3, with a Supreme Court sale by Mr. MCGUIRE, under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee, of a house and lot on the south side of Twenty-third-street, 50 feet east of Fourth-avenue; lot in size 25 by 95 feet. Should any sales, other than those above referred to, be brought to our attention, they will receive due notice.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BUY YOURSELF A HOME.

WARD & OGDEN,

UNION SQUARE,

Offer for sale, at reduced valuation, 500 HOUSES ranging from $6,000 to $200,000 each, desirably located, to which they invite your early attention. Particulars at

OFFICE, BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

FOR SALE—IN 47TH-ST., ON COLUMBIA College property, a first-class four-story brown-stone house; it was built by the former owner for his own use, in the best and most substantial manner, and can be bought very low, either furnished or unfurnished, and with immediate possession; ground rent $250. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 48TH-ST.—A SUPERB extra-size dwelling of an elegant and entirely new style of internal design, for sale reasonably; also, on and adjoining 5th, Madison and Park avs., medium and full sized corner and inside dwelling-houses and building lots, at LOWEST RATES; Murray Hill, &c.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

A HOUSE, NO. 107 EAST 60TH-ST., BEtween 4th and Lexington avs.; first-class, finished in hard wood; hall and stairway wainscoted in marble; size, 20x52¼x100; will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms. Apply to

GEORGE M. SIMONSON,
No. 1,269 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON 29TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., three-story brick house, extra width, with stable attached; will be sold low, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.; No. 33 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house on East 33d-st.; will be sold very cheap. Three-story high-stoop brick house, rent $1,200, $10,500. Office hours 8 to 11 A. M., 2 to 6 P. M.
B. F. MELROSE, No. 513 3d-av.

A FREE REGISTER CONTAINING particulars of 2,000 houses and building lots for sale and to let, with City map, &c., &c. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON 5TH-AV., vicinity of 49th-st., full-width four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; early possession. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS of the City, at prices ranging from $8,000 to $250,000. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,

No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.,

Offer their services in all matters pertaining to buying, selling, leasing, renting and appraising real estate, also in the management of estates. Entire charge taken of houses, stores, &c. The attention of owners going abroad for a period of time is particularly called to this last branch of the business.

Refer by permission to
Messrs. BROWN BROS. & CO., WM. E. DODGE, Esq.

LOTS, SINGLY AND IN PLOTS, FOR sale on 5th and Madison avs., and in the intersecting cross streets above 59th-st. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

A.—TWO OR FOUR LOTS ON 4TH-AV., in close proximity to the Grand Central Depot at 42d-st.
BURNETT & BUCK,
No. 1,075 3d-av., near 63d-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FORTY-EIGHT BUSINESS lots near Hamilton-av. Ferry, and two three-story brick houses and nine lots on Hamilton-av., Brooklyn; also, forty acres land at Fanwood Station, twenty miles Central Railroad of New-Jersey, all available for villa plots; lots twice as far from station at last auction sale averaged $1,800 per acre; money can be made. Apply to T. & J. P. TOWNSEND, No. 90 Ann-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

The late residence of C. W. Whitney, Esq., situated on Chatterton's Hill, about one-quarter mile from the White Plains depot, overlooking the entire village and surrounding country for miles.

The house, stable, cottage and all out-buildings are in good order and have all the modern improvements, suitable for either Winter or Summer residence.

The grounds, containing about six acres, are handsomely laid out, well stocked with fruit and other trees.

It will be sold low; sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

Photographs of the place can be seen at the office of the undersigned, where further particulars can be had.

If not sold at private sale it will be offered at auction, Feb. 29. Apply to
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR SECURing an elegant country-seat. One of the most complete country residences in Central New-York offered for sale or exchange on exceedingly favorable terms; location, Geneva, on Seneca Lake; brick mansion 50 feet square with wings, furnished throughout; paintings, statuary, &c.; three conservatories, large vineyard, 1,000 pear-trees, ten acres of lawn and woodland, miles of graveled walks and carriage road; an extensive water-front, and unsurpassed lake view; boat-house, ice-house, stable, barns, &c. An elegant country-seat, such as is seldom found in market. Terms easy. For additional particulars apply to or address H. M. PIERCE, JR., No. 11 Pine-st.

GOOD REAL ESTATE, NEAR NEW-York, or, possibly, Western or Virginia property, if free or lightly mortgaged, eligible, in exchange for thoroughly improved and valuable sugar plantation, without incumbrance, but one hour's drive from New-Orleans, on west side river, where no risk overflow; in full operation; much cane, (largely planted,) and possesses every requisite for good crop; old and trusty manager available; might sell whole or two-thirds interest. Address SUGAR-CULTURE, Box No. 3,626 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—House and lot, price, $8,000; terms easy; pleasantly located near depot; house, 20x29; extension, 17x18; French roof, slate mantels, eight rooms, large attic, fine cellar and water; a pleasant home, built and occupied by owner; lot, 50x165. Address N. W. LOCKE, Plainfield, N. J.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTIES FOR SALE.—Within five to ten minutes' walk of Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, Fordham, White Plains and Rye depots; places ranging from $7,000 to $50,000. Parties desiring to purchase can get full information by applying to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

A DWELLING-HOUSE IN THE VILlage of Fordham for sale or exchange for City or Brooklyn property; eight rooms, carriage-house, one acre of land, three minutes' walk from depot; terms easy; price, $8,000.
H. M. PIERCE, JR., No. 11 Pine-st.

A FARM OF THIRTY-FIVE ACRES, with house and barn, for sale or to let; fifty minutes on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; or would sell any portion thereof, not less than plots of 50x150. Apply at No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 6.
B. BLOOMINGDALE.

AT WEST FARMS, IN THE HEART of the village, a dwelling-house and a store with dwelling-house above, a stable and large unoccupied lot, all for $8,000; now rents for $800; terms easy.
H. M. PIERCE, JR., No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A CORNER HOUSE, WITH one or seven lots, in Melrose, Westchester County; well located for business. Also, lot in 59th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., New-York. Inquire of GEO. FISCHER, No. 72 Bowery, upstairs.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ATTENTION.—116 FARMS, MOSTLY IN Jersey; full particulars; strictly truthful descriptions. J. STANLEY FERGUSON, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 6.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—THE STORES AND BASEments No. 1,134 Broadway and No. 212 5th-av., connected and running through from Broadway to 5th-av.; also the store and basement No. 214 5th-av., corner of 26th-st. Apply to J. W. S. DEY, No. 60 Beaver-st.

TO LET—THE THREE UPPER FLOORS over Jackson's grate warerooms, north side Union-square, two doors east of Broadway, (now occupied by the New-York Club; second floor 28x103 feet; third and fourth floors, 28x65. Apply at JACKSON'S.

TO LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE and basement No. 534 Broadway, near Spring-st.; fine location for millinery or dry goods business; size 25x100; immediate possession. Apply to S. IRELAND, No. 201 Broadway.

TO RENT LOW—LARGE ROOM, SECOND floor, corner Ann-st. and Theatre-alley, 75x35, for news company or light mechanical business.
R. H. GOFF, No. 77 Cedar-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT—IN INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—A magnificent new stone-front building, which the owner desires to let for a first-class wholesale and retail dry-goods establishment, for which it is well adapted, but will rent for other kinds of business. A photograph of same can be seen and particulars learned by calling at J. J. BLOOMFIELD'S, No. 70 Chambers-st.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, 105th-st, Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TWO APARTMENTS FOR LEASE in French apartment house, No. 2 East 15th-st. For permits apply to R. R. HAZARD, JR., No. 110 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—STORES ON THE WEST SIDE for grain business, below Canal-st., for property in neighborhood of Fulton-st., and pay cash difference.
SLADE & STAFFORD, 23 Union-square.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE CORNER PROPERTY ON 4TH-AV. AND 32D-ST., AND BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE AND LOT ON 4TH-AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

The valuable plot of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the south-west corner of 4th-av. and 32d-st., and opposite Stewart's new building. The plot has a frontage of 116 feet on 4th-av. and 83 feet 8 inches on 32d-st., and is well adapted for hotel purposes, being now occupied for that business. Also,

The two four-story brown-stone front houses and lots, Nos. 435 and 439 4th-av., between 29th and 30th sts. The houses are well built, furnaces, &c., complete, and have vaults under the sidewalk.

A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADway, opposite Washington-place, store property on Dey and Cortlandt sts., and lots on 115th-st.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell, at auction, on Monday, Jan. 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following described real estate, viz.:

BROADWAY—The lot of land, with the three-story marble front house thereon, situate on the easterly side of Broadway, between 4th-st. and Astor-place, opposite Washington-place, and known as No. 714 Broadway.

CORTLANDT AND DEY STREETS—The first-class five-story brown-stone front store and lot, situate on the north side of Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Church-st., extending through to and fronting on Dey-st. and known as No. 18 Cortlandt-st. and No. 19 Dey-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH-STREET—Five lots, south side, 270 feet west of 3d-av.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,
Being part of the estate of the late David Robins.
JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer,

Will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 1, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., referee, the following desirably located property:

Three lots n. s. 56th-st., 120 feet west Madison-av.
Five lots, north side 57th-st., 200 feet west 5th-av.
Two lots, north side 58th-st., 275 feet west 5th-av.
Two lots, west side 4th-av., 102.2 feet north 76th-st.
Four lots, n. s. 76th-st., 145 feet east Madison-av.
Four lots, s. s. 77th-st., 145 feet east Madison-av.
Three lots, north side 84th-st., 125 feet east 5th-av.
Two lots, north side 109th-st., 450 feet west 9th-av.
Two lots, south side 110th-st., 450 feet west 9th-av.
Nineteen lots and gores fronting on the east side 10th-av., 106th, and 107th sts.

Seventy-five per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. For further information apply to the referee, No. 115 Nassau-st., or to

J. F. MALCOLM, Esq., No. 9 Chambers-st.

Maps giving particulars, at the auctioneer's office, No. 87 Cedar-st., corner Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 10TH-AV., 49TH AND 50TH STS., NEW-YORK, AND SACKETT-ST., BROOKLYN. EVERY LOT PUT UP WILL BE SOLD.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 15, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executor of Frances Hendricks, deceased:

FIFTIETH-STREET.—Nineteen gores on north side 50th-st., thirty-nine feet west of 10th-av. Having together a frontage of 570 feet.

Also, eighteen lots on south side of 50th-st., commencing at the south-westerly corner of 10th-av.

FORTY-NINTH-STREET.—Sixteen lots on north side of 49th-st., fifty nine feet west of 10th-av., adjoining above lots on the rear.

Also, ten gores on south side of 49th-st., 78.5 west of 10th-av., having a frontage of 331.3 on 49th-st. Forty-ninth-st. is sewered, curbed, and guttered.

SACKETT-STREET, BROOKLYN.—One lot on north side Sackett-st., 100 feet east from Hoyt-st., 20x100.

Terms liberal. Maps and full particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st.
M. M. HENDRICKS, Executor.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON MAIDEN-LANE, FRONT AND FLETCHER STS. AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 30, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room No. 111 Broadway:

FRONT-STREET.—The valuable property known as No. 159 Front-st., comprising the entire front between Maiden-lane and Fletcher-st., being 51.10 feet front, 64.6 feet rear by 41.9 feet in depth. The building is four stories brick, occupied throughout as offices, and yields a large revenue. It is leased from the Watts estate, has 1,000 years to run from May, 1850, ground rent only $1,800 per annum, and taxes for entire term.

Possession 1st May next.

Full particulars and maps apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF HOUSE AND FOUR LOTS, SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF 8TH-AV. AND 134TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Louis Fellows, Esq., Referee:

EIGHTH-AV.—The four lots, together with the three-story high-stoop brown-stone front house thereon, situate on the south-west corner of 8th-av. and 134th-st.; the house is about 35 by 51 feet, lots together 99 feet 11 inches by 100 feet.

Maps at the office of auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st.

BEST LOTS IN WILLIAMSBURG.

GREAT ESTATE SALE.

Fine business corners. Fifty splendid lots.

Executors of the estate of Abraham Meserole, deceased, have directed JOHNSON & MILLER to sell all their splendid unimproved property, situated in the Thirteenth and Sixteenth Wards, Brooklyn, (Williamsburg,) on South 5th, 9th and 10th sts., at auction, at Exchange Sales-room, at noon, on TUESDAY, Jan. 30. Maps now ready at office of THEODORE F. JACKSON, 45 Broadway, Williamsburg, and of JOHNSON & MILLER, 25 Nassau-st., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

THE MOST DESIRABLE

NEW-YORK SECURITY

ON THE MARKET,

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Denominations of $100, $500, $1,000.

AT PAR AND INTEREST.

Of this great trunk line to the West upward of

340 Miles Are in Operation,

and its ENTIRE COMPLETION CONTRACTED FOR BY JULY 1. Toward its construction nearly $8,000,000 IN CASH HAS BEEN FURNISHED BY SUBSCRIPTION TO ITS STOCK AT PAR.

This road will possess equal advantages for local and through business with any of the great trunk lines from New-York, some of which are paying good dividends on three times the cost of the Midland.

The mortgage is only $20,000 to the mile.

As an evidence of their appreciation by the public, these Bonds are being absorbed about as rapidly as the Company are authorized to issue them.

Marketable securities taken in exchange at market rates.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD,

State of New-York,

7 PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE

GOLD BONDS.

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND ISSUED FOR $20,000 PER MILE.

This road forms the shortest and most direct route from the great anthracite and semi-bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania into the central part of this State, and will run in connection with the New-York Central Road, which it crosses at Cayuga Bridge. Traversing, as it does, the finest and most populous agricultural district, generally known as the "GARDEN OF THE STATE," its local traffic will be large, but its greatest source of revenue will be from its coal business. The road is being rapidly built, and will be in active operation during this year. From our knowledge of this enterprise, and after the most thorough investigation, we most confidently recommend the Bonds as a safe investment. We offer, for the present, the Bonds at 90 and accrued interest in currency.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

QUEEN

(FIRE) INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.

ASSETS IN THIS COUNTRY:

Deposited with Insurance Departments of various States	**$375,300**
In hands of Trustees	**230,000**
Cash in Bank and other Assets	**95,976**
Total	**$701,276**

TRUSTEES IN NEW-YORK:
SHEPHERD KNAPP, Prest. Mechanics' Bank.
WILLIAM H. MACY, Prest. Leather Manuf. Bk.
JAMES M. MORRISON, President Manhattan Bank.

DIRECTORS IN NEW-YORK:
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
ARCHIBALD BAXTER,
WILLIAM H. GUION,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,
JOSEPH STUART,
MARTIN BATES,
H. B. CLAFLIN,
J. B. JOHNSTON,
H. F. SPAULDING,
F. H. N. WHITING,
GEO. ADLARD.

Office, Park Bank Building,
NOS. 214 AND 216 BROADWAY, N. Y.
WM. H. ROSS, MANAGER.

7 PER CENT.

10-Year Bonds of the City of Rome, Ga.

Entire Issue, $100,000.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK CITY.

PRICE, 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

These Bonds were issued for the construction of Water-works (which are now in successful operation) and other internal improvements. A special tax of one-half per cent. is provided for in the act authorizing the loan to pay the interest and create a sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds at maturity. For sale by

OGDEN, BROWER & CO.,
NO. 17 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Post-office Box No. 4,345.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY,
NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1872.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE holders of the Preferred Second Mortgage Bonds and the Second Mortgage Income Bonds of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 31st January, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., to authorize an increase of preferred stock of said Company, in accordance with the provisions of the deed of trust.

All holders of the above-mentioned bonds are requested to be present, in person or by proxy. The transfer-books of the Second Mortgage Preferred and Income Bonds will be closed until the 1st of February, 1872, inclusive.

S. J. TILDEN,
E. JUDSON HAWLEY,
Trustees for the holders of Second Mortgage Income and Preferred Bonds.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD CO

(OF TEXAS)

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND

7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS.

FORTY YEARS TO RUN.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, FREE OF TAX.

TRUSTEES:
JOHN A. STEWART, WILLIAM H. OSBORN.

Issue Limited to $16,000 Per Mile on Finished Road.

The Road is being built through the centre of the State, from the Red River to the Rio Grande, bringing the interior of the State, with its population and extensive productions, into direct communication with the railroad system of the United States, via the Cairo and Fulton Railroad.

Sixty miles of the Road, between Hearne, on the line of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, and Fulton, on the Red River, have been completed, and are now in operation, and the balance of the work is progressing rapidly.

THE STOCKHOLDERS HAVE PAID IN $2,000,000 IN CASH, WHICH HAS ALL BEEN JUDICIOUSLY EXPENDED IN CONSTRUCTION PRIOR TO OFFERING THE BONDS FOR SALE. The names of the stockholders, which include some of our best citizens, can be seen at the office of the Company.

Bonds for sale at 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY, and further information given, by

J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 41 Cedar-st.,
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
AND AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

FIRST-CLASS

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 13 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY	$39,458,601
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY	1,079,000

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE 7 AND 8 PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK, GASLIGHT, AND CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INCLUDING OTHER SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT., FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS, AND ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

ALL TAXES PAID.

We think very highly of, and recommend to all classes of Investors,

The Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE OF ALL TAXES in Connecticut; free of income tax everywhere. Interest payable January and July in New-York. Road finished and running; stock paid up larger than mortgage; mortgage positively limited to one million dollars; road already employed to its utmost capacity, and earning more than its mortgage interest and all expenses.

For sale, at 95 and interest, by

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
Send all letters to Post-office Box No. 3,087.

OFFICE OF VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS.

WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING bonds for sale, and recommend them as a safe investment:

ELIZABETH CITY, OF NEW-JERSEY, 7 PER CENT., AT 93 AND INTEREST.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT., AT 90 AND INTEREST.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, 7 PER CENT., AT 93 AND INTEREST.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1872.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY to the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1871:

Premiums received on marine risks from 1st January, 1871, to 31st December, 1871.		$5,412,777 51
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1871		2,033,675 18
Total amount of marine premiums		$7,446,452 69

No policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1871, to 31st January, 1871		$5,375,793 24
Losses paid during the same period	$2,735,980 63	
Returns of premiums and expenses.	$973,211 84	

The Company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York stock, City, bank, and other stocks	$8,143,240 00
Loans secured by stocks, and otherwise	3,379,050 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages	217,500 00
Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	386,739 41
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,405,937 95
Cash in bank	274,345 01
Total amount of assets	$14,806,812 37

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 6th of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1868, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 6th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled. Upon certificates which were issued (in red scrip) for gold premiums; such payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1871, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 2d of April next.

By order of the Board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
J. D. JONES,
CHARLES DENNIS,
W. H. H. MOORE,
HENRY COIT,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,
LEWIS CURTIS,
CHAS. H. RUSSELL,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,
R. WARREN WESTON,
ROYAL PHELPS,
CALEB BARSTOW,
A. P. PILLOT,
WM. E. DODGE,
DAVID LANE,
JAMES BRYCE,
DANIEL S. MILLER,
WM. STURGIS,
HENRY K. BOGERT,
DENNIS PERKINS,
JOS. GAILLARD, JR.,
C. A. HAND,
JAMES LOW,
B. J. HOWLAND,
BENJ. BABCOCK,
ROBT. B. MINTURN,
GOR'N W. BURNHAM,
FRED'K CHAUNCEY,
GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
WILLIAM H. WEBB,
SHEPPARD GANDY,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
CHAS. P. BURDETT,
ROBT. C. FURGUSSON,
WM. E. BUNKER,
SAM'L L. MITCHELL,
JAS. G. DE FOREST,
ROBERT L. STUART,
ALEX. V. BLAKE,
CHAS. D. LEVERICH.

J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY—EXTENSION OF TIME.—Sealed proposals for the sale of bonds to the two sinking funds will be received until March 1, 1872. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the main line, is one hundred and twenty thousand ($120,000) dollars. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the Western Division, is thirty-two thousand ($32,000) dollars. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly indicate whether the bonds offered are of the main line or of the Western Division. The bonds offered at lowest price will be purchased, and successful bidders notified without delay.

SHEPHERD KNAPP,
WM. WALTER PHELPS, } Trustees,
DEC. 1, 1871. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on the 5th day of February next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M. on the 25th inst. and reopened at 10 A. M., Feb. 12.

By order of the Board.
THEO. F. WOOD, Secretary.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS issued in 1853-54-55 to the North Carolina Railroad Company. Wanted by JOHN B. MANNING, No. 6 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.,

Of London and Edinburgh, G. B.

UNITED STATES BRANCH OFFICE,

NO. 50 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

THIS COMPANY HAS PAID

$2,096,087 91

(Nearly the entire amount) of its Chicago losses, which has been promptly met from ready means at hand, without borrowing, or selling a single dollar of its permanent investments, or disturbing in any way its

$1,300,000

of assets deposited in this country for the better security of its policy-holders.

It now enters upon the new year 1872, after allowing for all its outstanding losses at Chicago and elsewhere, with its

Capital intact of	**$10,000,000**
Fire Reserve and Fire Surplus	**2,800,000**
Life and Annuity Assets, a separate and distinct department, for which the Fire is not liable	**11,000,000**
Total	**$23,800,000**

Agencies in all the principal cities in the United States. Per order Board of Directors.

WILLIAM CONNER,
CHARLES E. WHITE,
SAMUEL P. BLAGDEN, } Associate Managers.

JAN. 22, 1872.

8 PER CENT. GOLD

Free of Government Tax,

Interest Payable Quarterly,

First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds,

(COUPON AND REGISTERED,)

ISSUE LIMITED TO $16,300 PER MILE,

OF THE

LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE & SOUTH-WESTERN

RAILWAY OF INDIANA.

Price 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

This road, ninety-two miles in length, seventy of which are in actual operation, runs south-westerly from Logansport to Rockville, passing centrally through five of the wealthiest and most productive counties of Indiana, hitherto without railway facilities, and penetrating for twelve miles, at its southern terminus, the celebrated block coal fields of Parke County. It affords the shortest existing outlet to Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, Fort Wayne, Logansport, and all other intermediate points for the block coal, (now in such large demand,) lumber, cattle, grain, and other surplus products of this rich agricultural and mineral section of the State.

For the present we offer a limited number of these First Mortgage Bonds at 92½ and accrued interest, in currency, or will exchange them for United States Bonds or other marketable securities at the rates of the day.

At the above price these Bonds yield to the investor 60 per cent. more income than the Bonds of the United States, and we unhesitatingly recommend them to all classes of investors as offering the most ample security and liberal returns.

Further and full particulars, with pamphlets and maps, furnished by us on application.

Jones & Schuyler,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

At Ninety (90) and Accrued Interest,

$920,000

OF THE

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds

OF THE

Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad Company.

Bonds $1,000 each coupons, January and July, principal and interest payable in New-York. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company own the majority of the capital stock of $4,000,000 of this Company, and the completion in October last, of the branch of sixteen miles from Dresden to Zanesville, Ohio, has afforded a direct connection for the valuable local traffic of this section of the State with the system of roads controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and in addition thereto, makes a line to Cincinnati as favorable in character as any existing line.

We confidently recommend these Bonds as a good investment, being issued at the rate of only $10,000 per mile, on a completed road, or only about one-third of its cost.

E. W. CLARK & CO., PHILADELPHIA.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., NEW-YORK.

In view of the small amount per mile of the first mortgage upon the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad, and the fact that the present business of the line, without Eastern connection, has been more than sufficient to meet the interest upon its indebtedness, I regard the bonds of this Company as a perfectly safe security. J. EDGAR THOMSON.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company.

We offer these BONDS at 70 and accrued interest.

They are secured by VALUABLE LAND GRANTS, and are the ONLY GENUINE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS issued by the GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY. Any others offered are SECOND to these.

S. EDDY & CO., Bankers and Brokers,
No. 1 Park-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,526,000 STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, New County Court-house, City of New-York, until TUESDAY, the 30th day of January, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million five hundred and twenty-six thousand ($1,526,000) dollars of Stocks and Bonds of the City of New-York, to wit:

"WATER STOCK OF 1870," authorized by section 6, chapter 383, laws of 1870, payable Nov. 1, 1902, for	$100,000
"CROTON WATER MAIN FUND STOCK," authorized by chapter 213, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1900, for	200,000
"ADDITIONAL NEW CROTON AQUEDUCT STOCK," authorized by chapter 230, laws of 1871, payable Aug. 1, 1900, for	187,000
"ADDITIONAL CROTON WATER STOCK," authorized by chapter 56, laws of 1871, as amended by chapter 328, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1891, for	109,000
"CITY PARKS IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK," authorized by section 1, chapter 290, laws of 1871, payable Dec. 28, 1901, for	300,000
"NEW-YORK BRIDGE BONDS," authorized by chapter 399, (section 12,) laws of 1867, and ordinance of the Common Council, passed Dec. 28, 1868, payable Nov. 1, 1905, for	300,000
"PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING FUND STOCK," authorized by chapter 692, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1891, for	250,000
"NORMAL SCHOOL FUND STOCK," authorized by chapter 692, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1891, for	100,000

Said stocks and bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year. The proposals must state the amount of stock and bonds desired, and the price per $100 thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Controller the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon, when they will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks and Bonds of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.

No bids will be considered at less than par.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Controller's Office, Jan. 22, 1872.

9 PER CENT. INVESTMENT!!

Atlanta and Richmond Air Line

RAILWAY COMPANY

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

ISSUED AT THE RATE OF $16,000 PER MILE.

8 PER CENT. INTEREST.

Coupons Payable Semi-Annually in New-York, Jan. 1 and July 1,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

We offer these Bonds for sale at 90 and accrued interest, and commend them to the attention of investors as safe and profitable. The whole issue is about $4,000,000, of which $2,500,000 have already been placed with careful and well-known capitalists in New-York, and the balance are now offered as above.

The road is about 250 miles in length, extending from Charlotte, N. C., to Atlanta, Ga., and when finished, (during the year,) will complete the great Southern line of railway, connecting by air line the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Richmond, with Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile, New-Orleans and other points, by this and other roads owned and controlled by the Southern Railway Security Company, making a large saving of time and distance over any other route.

The Bonds are payable in 1900, and can be registered, and again made payable to bearer at the option of the holder. Government bonds and other marketable securities taken in exchange at current rates.

LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
No. 1 Exchange-court,
Exchange-place, near Broadway.

The Chicago, Danville and Vincennes

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

ARE FOR

Only $18,500 Per Mile Upon a Finished Road,

WHICH IS DOING A LARGE AND PROFITABLE BUSINESS.

For Sale at 90 and Accrued Interest.

They are being rapidly taken by parties who desire safe as well as profitable investments.

Full particulars on application, by mail or in person, to

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 23 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

VERMILYE

& CO.

[illegible]ANKERS,

16 and [illegible]assau-st., New-York.

DEALERS [illegible]ES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
AMERICAN SUBMARINE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, JAN. 1, 1872.

Amount of Capital Stock paid in as per certificate dated Jan. 3, 1870, and filed Feb. 21, 1870, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, **$500,000.**

Whole amount of indebtedness, **$159,425.**

WM. M. BAILEY, Vice-President.
HENRY WATERMAN, Secretary.

HENRY WATERMAN,
WM. M BAILEY,
W. C. SPENCER,
C. C. THURSTON,
C. F. BLODGET. } Trustees.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.

The London and San Francisco Bank, Limited, hereby gives notice that under the provisions of the Omaha Bridge Bonds, issued by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the trustees of the mortgage by which the said bonds are secured have drawn by lot the bonds for redemption on the 1st April next, and that the following are the numbers of the bonds so drawn: Nos. 1,131, 136, 203, 248, 311, 587, 596, 608, 612, 628, 639, 674, 690, 865, 869, 932, 978, 1,024, 1,059, 1,138, 1,152, 1,195, 1,214, 1,497, 1,601, 1,615, 1,652, 1,770, 1,832, 1,851, 1,930, 2,097, 2,209, 2,317, 2,320, 2,382, 2,499.

The said bonds will be payable on and after the 1st April next, on the surrender thereof, with all the undue coupons, at the offices of the bank, No. 22 Old Broad-st., London, E. C., in sterling, or at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York, in United States gold coin, at par, together with a premium of ten per cent. upon the nominal value, namely, at the rate of £220 sterling or $1,100 gold, per bond. By order,

JAMES M. STREETEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED, No. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON, E. C., 7th December, 1871.

STUYVESANT BANK.

Notice is given that a general meeting of the creditors of the Stuyvesant Bank will be held at No. 744 Broadway, second floor, on the 13th day of February, 1872, at 12 M., when all accounts and demands for and against such corporation, and all its open and subsisting contracts, will be ascertained and adjusted, as far as may be, and the amount of money in the hands of the receiver declared.

JAN. 20, 1872. O. H. P. ARCHER, Receiver.

INSURANCE.

LORILLARD

INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, NO. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Cash Capital	**$300,000**

THIS COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO ISSUE POLICIES, AND SOLICITS FROM THE PUBLIC, ESPECIALLY THE FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS OF THE OLD "LORILLARD FIRE," A SHARE OF THEIR BUSINESS.

DIRECTORS.
ZOPHAR MILLS,
ADAM P. PENTZ,
JOHN J. SERRELL,
NORMAN BOARDMAN,
M. W. COOPER,
E. M. CRAWFORD,
JOHN C. MARTIN,
CARLISLE NORWOOD,
WM. L. POMEROY,
JAMES M. McLEAN,
EDMOND F. CUTTER,
HENRY A. BURR,
W. BLACKSTONE,
NAHUM SULLIVAN,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
FRANCIS LELAND,
WM. VAN DEVENTER,
C. NORWOOD, JR.,
MARTIN BATES,
GEO. W. QUINTARD,
JOHN H. PEET,
J. SEAVER PAGE,
WILLIAM B. KENDALL.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, President.
ZOPHAR MILLS, Vice-President.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

$250.—NEW SEVEN OCTAVE PIANOS, modern improvements, for $250, cash. New organs and melodeons for $50, $60, and $70, cash, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED, WHO can invest $2,000 in an established concern, or security will be given and a liberal income guaranteed. Address EDGAR TREMAINE, Station D.

DIVIDENDS.

33d Dividend.

PHENIX Insurance Co.,

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1872.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has this day been declared, PAYABLE ON DEMAND, at the office of the Company in New-York, **NO. 173 BROADWAY.**

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.
Brooklyn Office, Nos. 12 and 14 Court-st.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

THE GEBHARD

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 141 BROADWAY, Jan. 25, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on the 1st day of February.

Also, a SCRIP DIVIDEND of FIFTY PER CENT. TO THE HOLDERS of PARTICIPATING POLICIES for the year ending Feb. 1, certificates for which will be issued on and after the 15th day of March next.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

Twenty-eighth Dividend

OFFICE
COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 161 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of **FIVE (5) PER CENT.**, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1872.

SAINT NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY.

NO. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL	$150,000
ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1872	230,494

The usual Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent. free of tax, is payable Feb. 1.

JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1872.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
CORNER 8TH-AV. AND 23D-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the Road for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1871, of Three and One-half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock.

Payable (less the Government tax) on and after Jan. 31, 1872, at the Treasurer's Office, No. 269 8th-av., New-York, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer-books of the Preferred Stock will be closed Saturday, Dec. 30, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., and be reopened on Jan. 31, 1872.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. upon the common stock of this Company has been declared, payable to the stockholders on the 1st day of February, 1872, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

A dividend at the rate of Eight per Cent. per annum upon the installments actually paid in upon the scrip certificates of this Company, (the same to be computed from the time the calls were payable,) has also been declared, payable to the holders of such scrip, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, on the 1st day of February next.

JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, due Feb. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst. and reopen Feb. 1.

HENRY R. LOW, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NO. 71 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1872.

THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.

The transfer-book will be closed on the evening Jan. 17, and will be reopened on the morning of the day of February next.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE CO. OF NEW-YORK, NO. 29 WILLIAM-ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two and One-half (2½) per Cent., payable on and after Feb. 1, 1872.

The transfer-book will be closed on the 31st inst. and opened Feb. 2. WILLIAM TOBIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 20, 1872.

THE QUARTERLY GOLD COUPON due Feb. 1, 1872, of the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. JONES & SCHUYLER, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

J. S. BAILEY, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., and the Government tax, payable on the 1st of February next.

Transfer-books will be closed from 25th inst. to 1st proximo. By order

EDWARD DUNHAM, Assistant Cashier.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, will be paid to the shareholders of this bank on and after Feb. 1.

The transfer-books will be closed from 25th inst. to that date, inclusive.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CORNER OF 3D-AV. AND 9TH-ST.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of SIX (6) PER CENT. and an EXTRA Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all taxes, is payable on 1st February, 1872.

Total losses by fires in 1871, $3,829.

NATHAN C. ELY, President.
WM. H. RIDLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1872.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1 ON THE Peoria and Rock Island Railway First Mortgage Bonds will be paid in gold, free of tax, on and after that date, at the banking-house of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

WILLIAM HAMILTON, President.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK.—The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this road, due Feb. 1, will be paid at the office of VERMILYE & CO., Bankers, Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., on and after that date. W. H. SEWARD, JR., Treasurer.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.—The coupons due Feb. 1, from 6 per cent. gold bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity upon presentation at National Bank of Commerce in New-York. C. S. GREELEY, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF GREENE COUNTY (State of Missouri) will be paid at the National Park Bank on and after Feb. 1.

JOSIAH T. KEET, Commissioner.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

A large lot of Ordnance and Ordnance stores will be sold at public sale at the ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, ILINOIS, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, 1872.

Sale commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The list of articles is too varied for mention, but some of the principal items are as follows:

Three 3-inch wrought-iron rifled guns.
Five traveling forges, (field.)
Nine siege-gun carriages and battery-wagons.
Thirty-four sets of harness, and a large lot of artillery implements and equipments.
538 carbines, principally Smith's, Merrill's and Burnside's.
4,000 rifled muskets, foreign manufacture.
100 Springfield rifled muskets.
375 Springfield muskets, smooth bore.
670 Starr's revolvers, calibre 44.
130 revolvers, assorted.
Nearly all the Starr's revolvers, and about two-thirds of the other arms are in fair order.
123,000 cap-pouches, 10,000 waist-belts, 2,600 bayonet-scabbards, 8,000 cartridge-box and belt-plates, 35,000 musket and pistol appendages, and an assortment of other accoutrements and appendages.
224,000 metallic cartridges (Spencer's,) calibre 52; good and new.
800,000 percussion caps, (musket.)
81 artillery elevating screws, 1,000 old shovels, 200 picks, 180 scythes and snaths, cartridge-paper, horse medicines, worn and broken tools for carpenters, machinists and blacksmiths, and 4,200 files—require recutting.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. cash on day of sale, remainder on delivery of stores.

Printed catalogues can be obtained by application to the undersigned, and at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C.

D. W. FLAGLER,
Captain of Ordnance, Commanding.

OFFICE A. C. S., PLATTSBURG BARRACKS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M., Feb. 23, 1872, for supplying the Subsistence Department with the following-named subsistence stores, viz.:

White Fish in pickle, 1 bbl.; Mackerel in pickle, 1 bbl.; Flour for issue, 6,763 lbs.; Flour for sale to officers, 588 lbs.; Rice, 550 lbs.; Java Coffee, 400 lbs.; Granulated Sugar, 300 lbs.; Pulverized Sugar, 150 lbs.; Broken Sugar, 900 lbs.; White-cut Loaf Sugar, 300 lbs.; Black Tea, 50 lbs.; Soap, 840 lbs.; Salt for issue, 410 lbs.; Table Salt, 150 lbs.; Black Pepper, 40 lbs.; Mustard, 10 lbs.; fresh Peaches, 72 cans; Raisins, 6 quarter boxes; Tomatoes, 96 cans; Green Corn, 144 cans; Sardines, 24 boxes; Chocolate, 50 lbs.; Yeast Powders, 50 lbs.; Golden Syrup, 22 gallons.

JOSEPH KEEFFE,
First Lieutenant Fifth Artillery A. C. S.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING, GOING from 37th-st. and 5th-av. to 29th-st. and 3d-av., a Roman gold EAR-RING with three pendants. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at the *Times* Publication Office.

LOST.—SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT Steinway Hall, or on the way thence to 16th-st. and 3d-av., and 10th-st. and 2d-av., a POCKET-BOOK, containing upward of $60. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to No. 218 East 10th-st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC..........Feb. 17, 12½ P. M.
ATLANTIC..........Feb. 24, 6 A. M.
BALTIC..........March 2, 11 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Jan. 31, at 10½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY..........Feb. 7, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN..........Feb. 14, at 10½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........Feb. 21, at 2½ P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN..........Feb. 29, at ——
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN. Mar. 7, at ——

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.
CALABRIA..........Wednesday, Jan. 31, '72
CHINA..........Wednesday, Feb. 7, '72
ABYSSINIA..........Wednesday, Feb. 14, '72
RUSSIA..........Wednesday, Feb. 21, '72
ALGERIA..........Wednesday, Feb. 28, '72
and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

FROM BOSTON.
TRIPOLI..........Saturday, Feb. 3, '72
PARTHIA..........Saturday, Feb. 10, '72
BATAVIA..........Saturday, Feb. 17, '72
SAMARIA..........Saturday, Feb. 24, '72
SIBERIA..........Saturday, Mch. 2, '72
and every following SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage..........$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE..........DAURE..........Saturday, Feb. 10
ST. LAURENT..........LEMAIRE..........Saturday, Feb. 24
WASHINGTON..........ROUSSAN..........Saturday, Mar. 9
VILLE DE PARIS..........SURMONT..........Saturday, Mar. 23

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Jan. 13,	AUSTRALIA,	Saturday, Feb. 3.
Saturday, Jan. 20,	EUROPA,	Saturday, Feb. 10.
Saturday, Jan. 27,	INDIA,	Saturday, Feb. 17.
Saturday, Feb. 3,	ANGLIA,	Saturday, Feb. 24.

And an extra steamer of the line every WEDNESDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
From Pier No. 47 North River.

HOLLAND, BRAGG, Saturday, Feb. 3, at 10 A. M.
ENGLAND, ANDREWS, Saturday, Feb. 10, at 7 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE, Saturday, Feb. 17, at 10 A. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN, Saturday, March 2, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Feb. 3, 12 M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday, Feb. 10, 7 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..........Saturday, Feb. 17, 12 M.
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, Feb. 24, 2 P.M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, Mar. 2, 11 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Mar. 9, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Jan. 30.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, connecting at Panama with steamer ALASKA, Capt. ——; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Jan. 27.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, Feb. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

Jan. 25.—The steam-ship BIENVILLE, Capt. ——, will be dispatched from Pier No. 42 North River, as an extra steamer to Aspinwall direct.

Freight received commencing Jan. 22, on wharf foot of Canal-st.

For rates, freight, &c., apply at office on wharf.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

ERIE, Capt. WIER..........Feb. 21
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM...March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. V. SLOCUM..........April 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Feb. 1.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau,) Feb. 8.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Feb. 15.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only)...Sat., Feb. 3
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman....Monday, Feb. 12
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only)....Fri., Feb. 23
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Saturday, March 2

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 30, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 1, from Pier No. 39 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 187 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 3, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Feb. 3, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. G. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S.

CLEARING SALE
BEFORE STOCK TAKING.

RICH SILK NECKTIES, 10c., 25c., 50c. up.
RICH BROCADE RIBBONS, 6c., 10c., 12½c., 20c.
AT KINZEY'S.
RICH WATERED RIBBONS, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12½c., 15c.
CORD-EDGE RIBBONS, 4c., 6c., 10c., 12½c., 15c.
AT KINZEY'S.
WIDE FANCY RIBBONS, 12½c., 15c., 25c., 31c.
WIDE SASH RIBBONS, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c.
AT KINZEY'S.
SILK VELVETS, 20c., 25c., 31c., 40c. piece up.
SILK AND SATIN GIMPS, 25c. piece up.
AT KINZEY'S.
SILK TRIMMINGS, 3c., 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c. yard.
SILK FRINGES, 3c., 6c., 10c., 12½c. yard up.
AT KINZEY'S.
VELVETEENS, 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c. yard up.
SILK BONNET VELVETS, 75c. yard up.
AT KINZEY'S.
CLOSING LOT OF KID GLOVES, 25c. pair.
ANOTHER LOT OF TWO-BUTTON KIDS, 49c.
AT KINZEY'S.
SPLENDID LOT OF KID GLOVES, 50c. pair.
SPLENDID EMBROIDERED KIDS, 75c. pair.
AT KINZEY'S.
LISLE EMBROIDERED GLOVES, 10c. pair.
HOSIERY CLOSING OUT CHEAP.
AT KINZEY'S.
PRETTY TRIMMED CHEMISE, 44c., 54c., 68c.
RUFFLED AND TUCKED CHEMISE, 86c., 96c., $1.
AT KINZEY'S.
TUCKED AND TRIMMED DRAWERS, 42c. up.
WORKED AND TUCKED DRAWERS, 82c., 96c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.
RUFFLED NIGHT DRESSES, 86c., 92c., $1.
ENGLISH NIGHT DRESSES, $1 25, $1 50 up.
AT KINZEY'S.
FINE UNDER-WEAR, TRIMMED WITH
REAL LACES, CLOSING OUT VERY LOW.
AT KINZEY'S.
DRESSING SACKS, 86c., $1, $1 25.
RUFFLED AND TUCKED SKIRTS, 59c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.
PLAIN MUSLIN SKIRTS at 29c. up.
SOILED LOTS OF UNDER-WEAR CHEAP.
AT KINZEY'S.
WIDE SKIRT RUFFLINGS, 25c. piece.
MAGIC RUFFLINGS, 20c., 25c. piece.
AT KINZEY'S.
FANCY RUFFLINGS, 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c., piece.
EMBROIDERED RUFFLINGS, 3c., 5c., 6c., 8c. yard.
AT KINZEY'S.
LINEN EDGINGS, 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c., 6c. yard.
VAL. LACES, 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c. yard.
AT KINZEY'S.
CROTCHET EDGINGS, 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c. yard.
REAL LACES, 8c., 10c., 12½c., 15c. yard.
AT KINZEY'S.
REAL GUIPURE LACES, 15c., 25c., 31c. up.
GUIPURE LACES, TWO INCHES WIDE, 50c., yard.
AT KINZEY'S.

CLOSING OUT A MANUFACTURER'S
STOCK OF LINEN AND LACE
COLLARS, ALL NEW SHAPES AND
PRETTY STYLES. 2,600 DOZENS
LINEN COLLARS, AT 1c., 3c., 5c., 6c.,
8c., 10c., 12½c., 15c. EACH. MANY
OF THEM ARE TRIMMED WITH
REAL LACE AND FINE EMBROIDERY.

AT KINZEY'S.

HAMBURG EDGINGS, 3c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12½c., up.
HAMBURG INSERTIONS, 3c., 6c., 10c., 12c., 15c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.
FINE EMBROIDERED BANDS, 22c. to $2 25.
RICH GUIPURE BANDS, 50c., 60c., 75c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.
HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, 5c., 6c., 10c., 12½c. up.
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½c., 20c., 25c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.
INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, 20c, 25c., 29c., 38c. up.
LOT SOILED HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½c. each.
AT KINZEY'S.
GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS, 10c., 12½c., 15c. up.
MISSES AND BOYS' HANDKERCHIEFS, 4c., 6c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.
BEST ITALIAN SEWING SILK, 1c. skein.
BEST SPOOL SEWING SILKS, 20-yard, 1c.
AT KINZEY'S.
BEST EMBROIDERY SILKS, 2c. skein.
BEST MACHINE SILKS, 100 yards, 8c. spool.
AT KINZEY'S.
EXCELLENT 200 YARDS SPOOL COTTONS, 3c.
SPLENDID BASTING COTTONS, 8c. dozen.
AT KINZEY'S.
FINE ALPACA SKIRT BRAIDS, 5c.
LARGE PIECES ALPACA BRAIDS, 25c.
AT KINZEY'S.
BEST CORSET LACES, 10c. dozen.
ENGLISH CROCHET BRAIDS, 20c. dozen.
AT KINZEY'S.
FRENCH WORKING COTTON, 2c.
BEST CROCHET COTTONS, 3c., 4c., 5c.
AT KINZEY'S.
ENGLISH TOOTH-BRUSHES, 5c., 6c., 10c.
ENGLISH HAIR-PINS, 2c. package.
AT KINZEY'S.
ENGLISH PEARL BUTTONS, 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c. dozen.
DRESS BUTTONS, 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c. dozen.
AT KINZEY'S.
BEST PINS, 14 ROWS, 3c. PAPER.
BEST RUBBER DRESSING-COMBS, 10c.
AT KINZEY'S.
LINEN TAPES, 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c. piece.
TWILLED TAPES, 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c. piece.
AT KINZEY'S.
BEST SWAN-BILL HOOKS AND EYES, 2c. card.
SILK HAIR-NETS, 3c., 5c., 6c., 10c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.
JEWELRY SETS, EAR-RINGS, NECKLACES, BRACELETS, &c., CLOSING OUT VERY LOW.
AT KINZEY'S.
LONG LACE CURTAINS, 75c. up.
SHORT LACE CURTAINS, 15c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.
CURTAIN LACES, 20c., 25c., 28c. yard up.
NAINSOOK AND JACONET MUSLINS, 12½c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.
PIQUES AND MARSEILLES, 20c. yard up.
FANCY PLAID AND STRIPED MUSLINS.
AT KINZEY'S.
ALL-LINEN TOWELS, 9c., 10c., 12c., 15c. up.
ALL-LINEN NAPKINS, 4c., 6c., 8c., 10c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.
MARSEILLES QUILTS, $1 29, $1 40 up.
TUCKED SKIRTINGS CLOSING, 25c. yard.
AT KINZEY'S.
NO. 691 BROADWAY, Between Amity and 4th sts.

BARGAINS.

Union Adams & Co.,

NO. 637 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER DURING THIS WEEK:
CLOTH GLOVES, LINED GLOVES,
WARM UNDER-SHIRTS and DRAWERS,
SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS,
DRESSING HABITS, SMOKING JACKETS,
WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY GOODS
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

AT JACKSON'S
MOURNING STORE,
CORNER BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY-PLACE,

CLOSING OUT

THE ENTIRE WINTER STOCK AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

BLACK SILKS and ALPACAS,
MUCH BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.

HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.

1,600 pieces just opened, in choice patterns,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

REAL POINT, Point Applique, and Valenciennes Laces, Collars, Sets, Coiffures, Barbes Capes, &c. BLACK THREAD, GUIPURE, and French Laces. At very low prices, before stock-taking.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, capable girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing or general house-work; is a respectable, obliging and neat servant, a good cook and first-class washer and ironer; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant woman, a cook's situation; very respectable and excellent cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, side dishes; excellent baker, &c.; country or City; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation; bones and lards, makes all kinds of desserts, jellies, ices, understands game, meats, &c., makes good bread and biscuit; wages moderate; unexceptionable City references. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress, chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and nurse, or sewing; competent waitress and chamber-maid, experienced nurse; good City references; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a few ladies' and gentlemen's washing; understands French fluting; or to go out by the day; best of City references. Call at No. 429 East 14th-st., third floor.

S. & E. V. ODELL
supply employers in the City or country with reliable
SERVANTS,
PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC.
NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-rate plain cook in a private family; no objection to some washing and ironing if required: an excellent baker; best City reference. Call or address No. 236 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class seamstress and dress-maker; is an expert operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; City or country; best City references. Call or address No. 628 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands both French and English cooking, boning and larding; best of City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber maid and waitress; would assist in washing and ironing; best City reference can be given. Call or address for two days No. 339 East 47th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 303 Bowery; entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOTHER and daughter, to live together; mother as good cook, washer and ironer; the daughter, thirteen years of age, to do chamber-work and waiting; City reference. Call at No. 202 West 27th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHLY competent young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to a private boarding-house; best City references. Call or address No. 40 West 13th-st., rear house.

A. PELTON & CO., FORMERLY WITH Bedell, 4th-av., take the liberty to inform their patrons and the public generally that they have taken the spacious store, No. 645 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts., where they will furnish them with first-class servants, both male and female, viz.: Ladies'-maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chamber-maids, general work; also, waiters, coachmen, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, active young woman as chamber-maid and waitress or to do chamber-work and assist in the washing, or as laundress in a boarding-house; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as ladies'-maid and seamstress; understands dress-making; best City reference given. Apply at No. 1,380 Broadway, corner of 38th-st., over the harness-store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUation as cook in a private family; the best of City reference from the last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,032 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as infant's nurse; can give best City reference as regards capability. Call at No. 194 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDish girl, a situation as laundress in a private family. Call at No. 206 East 20th-st., near 3d-av., in the basement.

ALL WANTING SERVANTS SHOULD apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av. This is the oldest established place for hiring servants in New-York. All classes of girls constantly on hand. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD thorough cook; is an excellent baker; private or public; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation in a private family as waitress, or chamber-maid and waiting; City reference. Can be seen at No. 203 West 27th-st.

EMPLOYERS WANTING FIRST-CLASS German, French, English, Irish and American help can be suited immediately at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class laundress in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent girl as child's nurse and seamstress; excellent City references. Apply at No. 222 West 18th-st.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMan, young and healthy, who has lost her baby a day old, would take a child to wet-nurse at her own home. Call or address Mrs. JENKINS, No. 156 Cherry-st., near Market.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, engagements to go out by the day. Call or address No. 425 East 15th-st., Room No. 16.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position to take charge of a gentleman's house; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. H., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUAtion for his coachman; trustworthy, sober young man, who thoroughly understands driving in City or country; perfectly understands the care of horses and carriages; understands gardening; care furnace; can milk; willing and obliging. Address ABNER, Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant man, a situation as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; best of City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Chinese man in a private family, to make himself generally useful about the house; no objection to the country; good City references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by Protestant young man; thoroughly competent in City driving; highly recommended and sober man. Address J. G., No. 137 West 38th-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as waiter in a private family; understands his business; best City reference. Apply or address No. 35 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a thoroughly competent man; eight years' reference from present employer. Call or address M. C., at seed-store No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlishman as waiter in a private family; undeniable written references for sobriety and capabilities, &c. Address WAITER, No. 116 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant man as waiter; most excellent references; understands his business well. Address SITUATION, Box No. 208 *Times* Office, and 308 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a first-class man; has the best of City reference; cause for leaving, family going to Europe. Call or address No. 37 Union-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man that understands his business thoroughly; is a careful driver; can furnish first-class reference. Call or address 50 4th-av., harness-store.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

TO THE HARDWARE TRADE.—THE undersigned having fourteen years' experience in a first-class hardware importing-house in this City, is desirous of obtaining a situation as book-keeper and traveling salesman in a good house. Address J. M., Post-office Box No. 1,223.

HELP WANTED.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—A LADY of education and refinement, who has had experience in housekeeping and the management of servants, to take charge of a household, consisting of a gentleman and four children; must be a good seamstress; references required. Address, with real name, G. M., Box No. 4,637 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—GENERAL AGENT FOR THE State of New-Jersey, for the best selling Shuttle Sewing-machine in the market; great inducements offered to the right party. Address or call upon L. K. BAKER, at office of D. H. NEWTON & CO., No. 20 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

DENTISTS' WORKMEN—OPERATORS, mechanical dentists, dental students, and apprentices booked, engaged and taken at all times for our various establishments here and in Europe.
PRETERRE BROTHERS, No. 159 Bowery.

WANTED—AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., well-recommended servants, both Protestant and Catholic, to fill situations now vacant, as ladies' maids, seamstresses, and nurses; also, cooks, laundresses, &c., for City and country.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY IN the City, a first-class Protestant Welsh, English, Scotch or German waitress. Apply at MRS. SANDERS' Office, No. 49 3d-av., for two days.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—Male or female agents—horse and outfit furnished. Business new, circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

WANTED—A MAN TO DRIVE A CARriage and make himself generally useful on a farm near the City. Address, with terms and references, Box No. 1,000, Post-office.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Horse Auction Mart, Nos. 110, 112 and 114 East 13th-st.

IMPORTANT SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.

BY JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
THIS DAY, MONDAY, JAN. 29, 1872,
At 11 o'clock.

Being the entire stock of the Carriage Repository of THEODORE E. BALDWIN & CO., Broadway and 10th-st., next to Grace Church, COMPRISING IN PART AS FOLLOWS: COUPES, PARK PHAETONS, TWO AND FOUR WHEEL DOG CARTS, TOP WAGONS, ROAD WAGONS, &C., &C.

Also,
A large stock of Unfinished Carriages and Wagons of all descriptions.

Also,
Forges, Anvils, Tools, and all the necessary appurtenances for conducting a first-class carriage manufactory.

Also,
Large Platform Scales, Office Furniture, &c., &c. Catalogues ready.

The attention of the trade is especially invited.
By order of JOHN W. BRITTON,
Assignee in Bankruptcy.

AN ELEGANT C-SPRING, CIRCULAR-front clarence; very light; made to order and cost $2,100; in perfect order; will sell for $800; can be seen for three days at No. 225 Green-st.

FOR SALE—FOR WANT OF USE, AN extra-stylish well-bred dun horse; sixteen and a half hands; six years old; free from tricks or vice; kind and true. Can be seen at No. 137 1st-av.

A. ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, TOP AND road buggies, new and second-hand; cheapest in City. Call and see.
DAY & SON, No. 148 Eldridge-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR FINE HORSES; FAST mare, can trot 2:32; splendid riding or driving; thoroughbred, handsome pony for a lady to drive; one dapple-gray, at No. 9 East 19th-st.

A.—JAGGERS, PIANOS, ROAD WAGONS, phaetons, second-hand Victoria, in good running order; light business or express wagons.
GEO. J. MOORE, Nos. 376 and 378 Bowery.

A CIRCULAR FRONT COUPE, NEARly new, used by a private family, for sale. Apply No. 47 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SHERMAN HOUSE, CORNER BROADway and 28th-st.; freshly furnished, most accessible location in the City; rooms en suite, or singly, with or without board; very favorable terms to permanent parties. Lodging $1 and upward.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITHout board in a private family who own and occupy the house: three communicating rooms on the third floor, in 27th-st., near Broadway, for gentlemen. Apply to J. G. F., No. 37 Murray-st.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THIRD story of brown-stone-front house, No. 404 East 50th-st.; fine location; either furnished or unfurnished, to suit party hiring.

$5 PER WEEK AND UPWARD FOR single rooms, with good board; lodgings, single rooms, 40 cents up; transient board from $1 25. Dupont House, No. 166 Hudson-st. Watchman all night.

TWO PERSONS CAN HAVE A large room, with good board, at $18 per week, or three at $25; small New-England family. No. 44 West 26th-st., near Madison-square.

NO. 105 EAST 28TH-ST.—A HANDsomely-furnished parlor floor, with or without first-class private table; also, a single room. References.

NO. 200 WEST 14TH-ST.—A LARGE, handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom; also, single room suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; house and location first-class.

NICELY FURNISHED FLOOR TO gentleman and wife or family, with or without board; family private; location first-class; owning house. No. 107 West 41st-st.

NO. 204 EAST 17TH-ST.—BOARD IN A private American family; front room and bedroom connecting on second floor; terms moderate; references required.

THREE NEATLY-FURNISHED rooms, with board, fire and gas, suitable for gentleman and wife or party of gentlemen. No. 306 East 13th-st., near 2d-av.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—WITH BOARD, a nicely-furnished third-story room, for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; house and table first-class.

NO. 210 EAST 33D-ST.—A LARGE ALcove room on second floor, front, and hall on third floor; nicely furnished; all modern improvements; few boarders; references.

MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL, NO. 14 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway: elegant suites of rooms, with or without private table; also single rooms.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NO. 164 WEST.—A private family have one large room to let, with board; also a hall bedroom, suitable for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen; references.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 351, SECOND DOOR below 34th-st.; handsomely-furnished rooms to rent, with board; also, rooms for gentlemen; private table, if desired; references exchanged.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL—EUROPEAN plan, No. 648 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. Good single rooms, $1 per day. GEO. S. & LEWI LELAND, Proprietors.

NO. 23 CLINTON-PLACE.—LARGE front room, elegantly furnished, about to be vacated, with full board; very desirable. Also, front basement. References required.

ST. JULIEN HOTEL, NOS. 4 AND 6 Washington-place, one door from Broadway.—New improvements; best accommodations; rooms, en suite or single, from $4 to $30 per week.

FURNISHED BEDROOMS ON SECOND floor; also one on fourth floor, either suitable for one or two gentlemen; every convenience; private family; terms moderate. No. 147 East 15th-st.

A VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED room to let, in a private French family. Apply at No. 50 East 12th-st., near Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET; ALSO, a few boarders wanted; a room and bedroom for housekeeping. Apply at No. 253 8th-av., near 23d-st.

NO. 318 WEST 22D-ST.—SUPERIOR rooms, first and second floors, unexceptionable table and attendance; low to first-class parties.

NO. 41 EAST 10TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms with board; references given and required.

NO. 36 WEST 24TH-ST.—A PLEASANT front room, with large closets, hot and cold water and bath-room attached. Terms moderate.

DOUBLE ROOM ON FOURTH FLOOR for one or two gentlemen, with board. No. 53 West 11th-st. References.

FURNISHED ROOM TO A GENTLEman, with or without meals, in a private family. No. 43 Lexington-av.

NO. 246 WEST 24TH-ST.—HALL rooms for gentlemen, with board; terms moderate; reference required.

NO. 128 EAST 16TH-ST., NEAR IRVing-place.—Large room and bedroom; also, hall bedrooms, to let, with board. References required.

AT NO. 23 IRVING-PLACE.—TO LET, rooms handsomely furnished, with or without board.

TWO ROOMS ON PARLOR FLOOR, with board, at very moderate price; also, two pleasant hall rooms at $7 and $8. No. 241 West 14th-st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FRONT parlor and bedroom to rent, without board. No. 12 East 14th-st., near Delmonico's.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, without board, to gentlemen only, at No. 68 South Washington-square, (4th-st.) References required.

NO. 31 WEST 32D-ST.—ONE LARGE and hall room connecting on third floor, front, with board.

NO. 109 EAST 31ST-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms on third floor; good table, and house well kept in every respect; references required.

NO. 48 WEST 36TH-ST.—ONE LARGE and small room adjoining, with board; references.

NO. 59 WEST 37TH-ST.—A FRONT room in third story to let, with first-class board.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871, Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.:

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P.M., connecting with road.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 51,000 patients testify; see their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LAST SEASON OF PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
CARL ROSA..........Proprietor and Director
D. DE VIVO..........Business Manager

The season will consist of SIX SUBSCRIPTION NIGHTS—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

FOUR EXTRA NIGHTS—Tuesdays and Saturdays.

TWO GRAND MATINEES—On Saturdays, and TWO NIGHTS ONLY, at the Brooklyn Academy.

SCALE OF PRICES FOR SEASON TICKETS.

For six nights—Box, $72; parquet and balcony, $12.

For four nights—Box, $48; parquet and balcony, $8.

Sale of subscription tickets commences Wednesday, at 9 A. M., at the Academy, and will close on Thursday, at 5 P. M.

Sales of seats for single nights commence on Friday.

Among the notable events of the season will be the first appearance in opera of the celebrated baritone,
Mr. CHARLES SANTLEY,
who has been engaged at very large expense, and who will appear in some of his world-famed impersonations, including ZAMPA, FRA DIAVOLO, &c.

For the first time in New-York, Cherubini's masterwork, THE WATER CARRIER, and the revival of LA GAZZA LADRA, (Maid and Magpie,) and BALLO IN MASCHERA, (first time in English;) also, the MARRIAGE OF FIGARO. More particulars shortly.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH

SIXTH WEEK OF JULIUS CÆSAR.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as BRUTUS.
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as CASSIUS.
Mr. F. C. BANGS..........as..........MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER..........as..........JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN..........as..........PORTIA
JULIUS CÆSAR
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 1.

Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

PROF. MULDER-FABBRI OPERA.

STADT THEATRE, MONDAY, JAN. 29,
(First time in America,)
Dr. Marshner's romantic opera,
IVANHOE,
(The Templar and the Jewess.)

Founded on Walter Scott's brilliant novel IVANHOE. The opera will be produced with new scenes, properties, costumes and the whole of the Mulder-Fabbri Opera Company.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL

CHARITY BALL

Will take place at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
ON THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 1.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.

TWELFTH ANNUAL SALE OF PAINTINGS, Contributed by Members in aid of the Fund, to be sold at the Somerville Gallery, ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, 1872, at 8 o'clock. Exhibition free.

DONORS TO THE BENEVOLENT FUND.

C. H. WILLIAMSON,	E. A. MEADY,
J. T. PEELE,	WM. A. DODGE, JR.,
A. B. DURAND,	THOS. KENSETT,
Mrs. E. D. NELSON.	

ARTISTS REPRESENTED.

MORGAN,	CARTER	BOUGHTON,
DURAND,	HUNTINGTON,	YEWELL,
CARLIN,	TAIT,	RICHARDS,
FITCH,	FUECHSEL,	DeHAAS,
EATON,	HICKS,	CROPSEY,
BRISTOL,	HUBBARD,	LOOP,
BEARD,	GRISWOLD,	D. JOHNSON,
WEIR,	PEELE,	KENSETT,
WHITTREDGE,	J. M. FALCONER,	GUY,
WARREN,		WYANT,
JONES,	WILLIAMSON,	E. JOHNSON,
CRANCH,	RYDER,	POPE,
MARTIN,	SONNTAG,	BRICHER,
DARLEY,	COLYER,	BLAUVELT,
BARROW,	NELSON,	BROWN,
CASILEAR,	LANG,	GREATOREX,
MULLER,	PARSONS,	HENNESSEY,
GIFFORD,	LAWRIE,	

A GRAND EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

Of the many large and valuable collections of paintings which have been exhibited in this City during the past year, no one has surpassed in its high character or galaxy of great names the joint galleries of Messrs. Williams & Everett, of Boston, and Mr. Isaac B. Wellington, of Brooklyn, the pictures belonging to which were opened for a private view at the Leavitt Art Rooms last evening.—*Evening Post, Jan. 25.*

THESE SUPERB PAINTINGS are now on exhibition, free, at the LEAVITT ART ROOMS, No. 817 Broadway, corner 12th-st., 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., 7 to 10 P. M.

CONCERT.
in
THE REFORMED CHURCH,
In 34th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.,
On THURSDAY, Feb. 1, at 8 P. M.
S. B. MILLS, Pianist.
Mrs. J. A. DE RUYTER, Soprano,
Miss A. R. BULKLEY, Contralto,
and
A QUARTET OF MIXED VOICES.
Tickets..........50 cents

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ANNUAL ELECTION.—An election for officers and committees of this Institute for the ensuing year, will be held on THURSDAY, the 8th day of February, at its rooms, in the Cooper Building. The polls will be opened at 3 o'clock and closed at 8 o'clock P. M.
By order of the Trustees,
WM. B. OGDEN, President.
E. N. DICKERSON, Recording Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1872.

B'NAI B'RITH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1872.

MEMBERS OF J. O. S. B. DR'OT NO. 1.—You are notified that a general meeting of this Society will be held on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., to elect officers and trustees for the ensuing year, receive the finance report, and transact other business. Amendments to by-laws will come up for action. By order of the President.
S. HAMBURGER, Secretary.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, Cooper Institute, second floor, east side.—On TUESDAY, Jan. 30, 1872, at 8 o'clock P. M., the annual meeting and election of officers will be held, when D. C. GILMAN, Professor at Sheffield Scientific School, Yale College, will deliver the annual address. Subject—*American Contributions to Geographical Science During the Last Year.*
Dr. E. R. STRAZNICKY, Recording Secretary.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE IMPROVED INSTRUCTION OF DEAF MUTES.—The annual meeting of this Society will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the Institution, Broadway, west side, between 44th and 45th sts.
JACOB ROTHSCHILD, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF THE REVENUE CUTTER "RESOLUTE."

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA,
Jan. 26, 1872.

On the 10th day of February next, at 12 o'clock noon, the revenue schooner *Resolute*, of 120 tons, old measurement, will be sold at public auction as she now lies at Simpson's wharf, (dry dock,) below Queen-street, Philadelphia.

This vessel is well found in standing and running rigging, sails, anchors, and chains; has three boats and boats' cranes; was built, in 1867, of live oak, white oak, locust, and chestnut, by John W. Lynn; is coppered and copper-fastened, and was salted on the stocks; is well-finished and a fast-sailer. Sale to be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. She can be examined any day previous to sale. For further information apply at this office.
JOHN W. FORNEY, Collector of Customs,
Philadelphia, Penn.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ADAM W. TURNBULL and P. P. TURNBULL, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, pursuant to order of Court in the above matter, dated Jan. 19, 1872, will sell at public auction, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, to the highest bidder, for cash, at No. 68 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of February, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., all the stock of butter and cheese belonging to the estate of the above bankrupts, consisting of seventy-four tubs butter, twenty-nine boxes cheese, eighty-one firkins butter, more or less.—Dated New-York, Jan. 20, 1872.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger.

R. J. GARRETTSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—AT THE PRIVATE RESidence, No. 42 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on TUESDAY, Jan. 30, 1872, at 10½ A. M.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of parlor, bedroom, dining-room and library suites, new carpets, lambrekins, lace curtains, cornices, chandeliers and fixtures, ornaments, books, &c.

ALSO,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF OIL-PAINTINGS.

Catalogues and permits to examine before the sale can be had on application to the auctioneers,
WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON,
No. 55 Liberty-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) Jan. 29, at 12 o'clock, within their store—
3,000 cases fresh Valencia Oranges.
205 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
5,299 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
100 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
2,377 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.

Cargo steam-ship *Miranda*, and ready for examination on Pier No. 21 North River.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, JAN. 30, At 10 A. M., at No. 62 Fulton-st., corner of Hicks, LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE.

Fine (Linstedt) 7-octave rose-wood piano, handsome walnut chamber set, Singer's improved family sewing-machine, Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, heaters, mahogany pillar extension-table, crockery, glassware, &c. Also, the furniture in twenty-six rooms, with hair and spring mattresses, feather beds, bedding, &c. Also, at 12 M., in front of house, good sorrel horse, seven years old, top buggy, harness and robes.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell
120,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL
at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31, at 12 o'clock, noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID EVERETT WHEELER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Voss & McDaniel, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of December, 1871.
E. P. WHEELER,
M. H. SMITH, } Executors.
C. B. SMITH,
d11-law6mM*

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
FOX'S FAMOUS HUMPTY DUMPTY.
FULL OF FUN, FROLIC AND FESTIVITY.
CROWDED HOUSES NIGHTLY.
New sensational features this week.

FOX'S GREAT SKATING ACT.	THE WILSONS FOX'S FUN. THE CAT DUET	THE MARTENS NEW SAVOYARD SCENA.

Matinees WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2.
Secure your seats early.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
CURTAIN RISES AT 7½ PRECISELY.
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE
BLACK CROOK.
HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY.
EVERY SCENE APPLAUDED TO THE VERY ECHO.
BLACK CROOK MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

Extra attractions. Watts Phillips' beautiful comedy entitled HIS LAST VICTORY,
TODAY at 2 P. M. } and the new burlesque of LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD.
PAULINE MARKHAM, BELLE HOWITT and company in both pieces.
Second week of the Protean artist,
THIS EVENING at 8 O'CLOCK. } JOHNNY THOMPSON, in J. J. McCloskey's masterpiece of ON HAND.
New Scenery, Costumes and Appointments.

STEINWAY HALL—WEDNESDAY.
MISS ANNA MEHLIG
Has the honor of announcing that she will give
HER FIRST GRAND CONCERT,
Since her return from her European tour, on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 31,
When she will have the assistance of
Miss ANTOINETTE STERLING..........Contralto
Mr. WENZEL KOPTA..........Solo Violinist
Mr. F. BERGNER..........Violoncello
Mr. S. P. WARREN..........Conductor
MISS ANNA MEHLIG
Will play three pieces from her new repertoire.

Admission tickets, $1. Reserved seats, $1 50. Can be obtained at Schuberth's, No. 820, C. Schirmer's, No. 701, and the Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and at the Box-office of the hall. Admission tickets at all the other principal music-stores.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.

THE ANNUAL GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC AND NILSSON HALL ON THURSDAY, FEB. 15, 1872.

A limited number of tickets at $15 each, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, will be sold, and can only be had by way of introduction through members of the Society, viz.:

F. W. Heyne, No. 13 William-st.; Chas. Schedler, No. 24 Broad-st.; C. E. Winter, No. 46 Exchange-place; F. Steins, No. 46 Cedar-st.; Sigismund Kaufman, No. 39 Nassau-st.; Hermann Uhl, No. 17 Chatham-st.; Louis Kämmerer, No. 38 Walker-st.; Chas. Wilatus, No. 286 Bowery; Adam Brautigam, No. 701 Broadway; E. Steiger, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.; H. C. F. Koch, No. 15 Carmine-st.; Carl von Dannenberg, No. 820 Broadway; Theodore Heidenfeld, No. 179 2d-av.; Jacob Windmüller, German Savings Bank; Wm. Steinway, Steinway Hall; George Nembach, No. 25 East 14th-st.; C. F. L. Hohenthal, corner 52d-st. and 3d-av.; Louis A. Grass, and others.

Tickets are positively not transferable.

Boxes may be secured through Mr. LOUIS A. GRASS, No. 136 Chambers-st.

FIREMEN'S BALL.
THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND
of the late
VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT,
will be given at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1872.

Tickets, (admitting a gentleman and ladies,) $5. Can be obtained from any of the members of the Committee.
JAMES F. WENMAN, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
GEORGE F. NESBIT, Secretary, No. 167 Pearl-st.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.
COACH REGULATIONS.

NOTICE TO COACH-OWNERS.—Coaches conveying company to the ball will approach from 3d-av. through 14th-st., and leave through Irving-place.

Coaches returning their company will form on 3d-av. south of 14th-st.

Coaches coming to seek for calls will form on 3d-av. north of 14th-st., and will have to pass inspection.

Fare to Harlem, $5; to 86th-st., $4; to 63d-st., $3; below 63d-st., $1 per head.
THOMAS W. THORNE,
Captain Twenty-sixth Precinct, City Hall,
Hack Inspector.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Fifth Winter exhibition of nearly 600 works of art, including the annual collection (340 works) of the Water Color Society. Now open EVERY DAY, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS, 23d-st., corner of 4th-av.

LECTURES.

DR. LORD'S LECTURES IN ASSOCIATION Hall. Subject for MONDAY—11½ A. M.
Chrysostom—Eloquence of Early Church.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING
All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.
Morning, afternoon and evening classes.
For particulars send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.
PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

BALLET-MASTER DUMAR'S PRIvate Dancing Academy, No. 24 West 4th-st., near Broadway. All dances taught perfectly in one quarter. Six dances in six private lessons.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON-AV.
School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE

For young ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. Next term begins Feb. 12, 1872.

ST. MARY'S HALL.

Rt. Rev. W. H. ODENHEIMER, D. D., President; Rev. E. K. SMITH, A. M., Principal. The seventieth half-yearly term will begin on THURSDAY, Feb. 15, 1872.

Board and tuition the half year, $225. No extras. Address the Principal, at Burlington, N. J.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

The intermediate examination of the classes in Columbia College will commence on MONDAY, Feb. 5, and will be continued through the week, beginning at 9½ o'clock each day. Trustees of the College, Regents of the University, parents of students, and friends of education generally are invited to attend.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

BURLINGTON COLLEGE, BURLINGTON, N. J.—Right Rev. W. H. ODENHEIMER, D. D., President; Rev. C. T. KELLOGG, M. A., Rector. Next term opens Feb. 5, 1872. For information as to terms for admission to the Preparatory Department, address the Rector, at Burlington, N. J.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—BY reason of increased accommodations, which the large attendance has made necessary, an additional number of well-prepared students may be received at the opening of the next session, Feb. 7. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, (ESTABLISHED 1849,) No. 62 Bowery.—Commercial and English branches taught at hours suiting pupils; twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50; ladies' department.

MME. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S (late Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York. Winter term commences Feb. 3.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18, No. 859 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

MISS EDMOND'S KINDERGARTEN School; also English and French Boarding and Day School for misses and children. No. 105 East 28th-st. Winter term commences Feb. 6.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The spring session opens Feb. 19.
GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, No. 30 East 28th-st. Winter session commences Feb. 1.

MRS. JONSON'S AND MISS AGNES L. JONES' French and English Home School for Young Ladies, No. 25 East 31st-st.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, Brattleboro', Vt. For particulars and circular, address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. Dr.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—For both sexes. S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A SUCCESSFUL GERMAN TEACHER, who can give the best of references, wishes to find employment for a few disengaged hours; would also be willing to accept a comfortable home for German lessons and conversation. Address M. M., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
EIGHTH WEEK AND
LAST NIGHTS OF
JOHN GARTH,
which must shortly be withdrawn, notwithstanding
ITS GREAT SUCCESS,
to allow of the production of
NOVELTIES.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S celebrated drama,
THE VETERAN,
after long and elaborate preparation, is almost in readiness for production, but is at present postponed in consequence of the
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF JOHN GARTH.

The manager begs to announce that he has purchased the right to produce Mr. H. J. BYRON'S greatly successful new comedy,
PARTNERS FOR LIFE.

Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS and Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS OF DIVORCE.
NOW IN THE SIXTH MONTH
OF
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS!
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVORCE MATINEE
SATURDAY next at 1½ o'clock.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET THEATRE.
Between 2d and 3d avs.
GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
NEW THEATRE.
STANDING ROOM ONLY.
THE GREAT STAR COMBINATION
EVERY NIGHT,
AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
R. W. BUTLER..........Manager
MASTER BARNEY, W. H. POPE,
ADD RYMAN, HUGHEY DOUGHERTY,
GUS WILLIAMS, W. ASHCROFT, GEO. COES,
THE MATTHEWS, LAURIS and Grand Ballet.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE—720 B'WAY.
Positively last Six Nights of the Season
LES BRIGANDS.
THURSDAY, Feb. 1,
BENEFIT OF AIMEE.
LA PERICHOLE.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.
28th-st. and Broadway.
LAST NIGHTS OF MR. MACKAYE AND MISS GRISWOLD IN MONALDI.
Will soon be produced, MARRIAGE.

DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST.
CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted
AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........DIRECTOR
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
ANOTHER NEW ATTRACTION.
FIRST WEEK OF THE MIRTHFUL
EQUESTRIAN PANTOMIME OF
RIDE A JACK HORSE TO BANBURY CROSS,
TO SEE AN OLD LADY ON A WHITE HORSE;
produced with novel tricks and comical events, including a very amusing and
EXCITING HURDLE RACE.
CAROLINE ROLLAND and Mr. C. W. FISH,
AND ALL THE SUPERIOR ARTISTS
IN A BRILLIANT ARENIC ENTERTAINMENT
OF UNPARALLELED SPLENDOR.
NO CIRCUS IN THE WORLD HAS RESOURCES
EQUAL TO THIS PERMANENTLY ORGANIZED ESTABLISHMENT.

STEINWAY HALL.
CONCERT.
MISS CLEMENTINE LASAR,
MONDAY, Jan. 29, 1872, at 8 o'clock,
Assisted by

Miss Louise Finch,	Dr. Leopold Damrosch,
Mr. S. B. Mills,	Mr. Charles G. Bush,
Mr. William H. Beckett, the Von Weber Quartette.	

Mr. S. LASAR, Conductor.
Admission $1.

Tickets for sale at the music-stores, and at the door on the evening of the concert.

"POPPING THE QUESTION."

Mrs. LOTTY HOUGH, formerly Burton's favorite Yankee comedienne, lectures on *Popping the Question*, at
ST. PETER'S HALL, WEST 20TH-ST.,
between 8th and 9th avs., TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 30.

Admission 50 cents. A great humorous treat for all. Come and laugh.

CLOTHING, JEWELRY, &C.

A NO. 1—AT M. MARKS',
No. 93 6th-Av., Opposite 8th-St.,
And at Our Branch, No. 33 6th-Av.,
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
WILL BE ASTONISHED
AT THE PRICES

M. MARKS pays for cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, &c. The following prices will be paid: For Silk Dresses, $5 to $60; Coats, $3 to $20; Pants, $2 to $7. Please call on or address the numbers as above. Ladies waited on by Mrs. MARKS. True, you will be dealt with to your satisfaction and benefit.

AT B. MINTZ'S, NO. 432 4TH-AV., ABOVE 29th-st., ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at prices. B. MINTZ pays for cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, &c.; from $10 to $60 for Silk Dresses; for gentlemen's Clothing, fifty per cent. more paid than by any other dealer. Call or address as above. Ladies attended by Mrs. MINTZ.

AT NO. 178 7TH-AV. LADIES AND gentlemen will be surprised at the prices ANHALT pays for cast-off Wearing Apparel, Carpets, Jewelry, &c. Don't be deceived by false pretenders, and call on number as above, where you will be treated to your satisfaction. Ladies attended to by Mrs. ANHALT.

AT THE UP-TOWN ESTABLISHMENT, No. 816 6th-av., near 46th-st.—Having received from the West large orders for cast-off Clothing and Carpets, I will pay for Pants from $2 to $8; Coats, $7 to $20; Dresses, $5 to $80. Call on or address Mr. or Mrs. FLATTO.

ASTONISHING PRICES CAN BE OBtained for cast-off Wearing Apparel, Carpets, Jewelry, &c., by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. H. HARRIS, No. 81 6th-av., third store above Waverley-place.

AT NO. 274 7TH-AV., NEAR 28TH-ST., M. ABRAHAMS will pay the highest prices for ladies' cast-off Clothing, also Carpets and Furniture. Ladies attended by Mr. or Mrs. ABRAHAMS.

AT EDWARD MILLER'S WELL-known establishment, No. 160 7th-av., near 19th-st., utmost value paid for cast-off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. MILLER.

AT NO. 833 BROADWAY, NEAR 13TH-st., H. HERTZ pays the highest prices for ladies' and gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c.; ladies waited on by Mrs. HERTZ. Please call, or address by letter.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the EXTENSION OF LAFAYETTE-PLACE, southerly from Great Jones-street to Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified according to law, to Walter Roche, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1872. Second—That the abstract of our said estimate and assessment, together with the maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report herein have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 4th day of April, 1872. Third—That the area embraced by the assessment aforesaid is as follows: All those lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in said City, bounded by, included and contained within the limits hereinafter described, to-wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Howard-street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and running thence northerly, and on a line running parallel to Broadway, and distant one hundred feet westerly therefrom, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Broome-street; thence westerly on a line running parallel to Broome-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Mercer-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Mercer-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Houston-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Houston-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Wooster-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Wooster-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Fourth-street; thence, westerly, on a line running parallel to Fourth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of South Fifth-avenue, formerly Laurens-street; thence north-westerly, on a line running parallel to said South Fifth-avenue, to the southerly side of Waverley-place; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Fifth-avenue, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet northerly from the northerly side of Seventeenth-street; thence easterly, on a line running parallel to Seventeenth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet easterly from the easterly side of Third-avenue; thence southerly, and parallel to Third-avenue, to the southerly side of Fifth-street; thence south-easterly, on a line running parallel to the Bowery, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southern side of Canal-street; thence westerly, parallel to Canal-street, to the centre line of Baxter-street; thence northerly, along Baxter-street, to the southerly side of Canal-street; thence north-westerly, on a line parallel to New Canal-street, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Elm-street; thence northerly, on a line parallel to Elm-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Howard-street; thence westerly, on a line parallel to Howard-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and thence northerly, parallel to Broadway, to the point or place of beginning. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the Chambers thereof, in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of April, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 25, 1872.
WALTER ROCHE,
GRATZ NATHAN,
WILLIAM STUART,
Commissioners.

MACGREGOR'S OFFICE.

The Outrageous Frauds in the Department of Buildings.

Sworn Statements of Builders and Property Owners.

Charges of Blackmail—Affidavits of the Victims—A Specimen Pay-Roll—Extracts from a Forthcoming Pamphlet.

D. H. Knapp, Peter Tostevin, J. W. Marshall, P. McKenna, John F. Craddock, John Ragar, Albert McCoid, P. Gildersleeve, John Sexton and W. S. Wright, of "The Architects, Property-owners and Builders' Association of the City of New-York," an organization to reform the abuses of the Department of Buildings, have collected a mass of evidence showing the corruption of that branch of the municipal service, which will soon be issued in a pamphlet bearing the title of "An Exposé of the Frauds and Blackmailing of the Department of Buildings of the City of New-York, and an Answer to the Pamphlet of the Macgregor Whitewashing Committee." A committee of this Association will proceed to Albany, to-morrow, and lay such facts as are in their possession before the Legislature, and, at the same time, urge the passage of a bill, which they have prepared, amending the Building law in many important respects. Under the amended law, they hope to put a stop to the frauds and mismanagement which, they allege, have marked the administration of the Department under Mr. JAMES M. MACGREGOR.

The Committee have been for a long time gathering their evidence, and it has been secured with great difficulty, as builders have generally shown a disinclination to assume an attitude hostile to MACGREGOR, fearing that the latter would, in retaliation, use his official power to injure their business. However, they present a strong case against the Superintendent, as will be seen by a perusal of the affidavits selected from among the results of their investigation.

In the memorial which the Committee, composed of PETER TOSTEVIN and J. W. MARSHALL, propose to present to the Legislature, it is denied that the former was removed from the Department of Buildings, as is alleged in MACGREGOR'S pamphlet. In explanation it is set forth that the Legislature in 1863, legislated the department out of existence as then constituted, and that by that act both the memorialist and Mr. MACGREGOR himself ceased to be members thereof, and that the inuendo that TOSTEVIN was removed for cause had no foundation in fact. The memorialists then proceed to say that the pamphlet issued by thirty-one builders, architects, &c., calling themselves "The Builders' Association," was prepared solely to cover up, not to expose the frauds of the Building Department; and that the meeting held at Teutonia Hall on the 28th of September last, for the purpose of having the Building law repealed or modified and MACGREGOR prosecuted, was, by some of the signers of the pamphlet in question, violently conducted, broken up, and turned to the interest of MACGREGOR and his Department, the officers of the meeting being driven from the platform by violence. This meeting, attended by citizens representing property to the value of $4,000,000, the memorialists (relying upon the reports in the daily Press) say "was packed," and the men who were conspicuous in breaking it up were "LEANDER BUCK, who drove Mr. TOSTEVIN from the platform, John McCool, Terence Farley, George W. De Cunha, Mathew Byrnes and Robert McCafferty, who read the resolution by which the meeting was broken up."

They also set forth that the following pay-roll was, about the month of June, 1871, made out, containing the names of thirty-six extra inspectors, and that the name of the H. J. ARMSTRONG, Deputy Superintendent, appears opposite each, as the person to whom the individual claims were assigned; that MACGREGOR signed it; that $29,772 08 was drawn upon it; that several of the inspectors affirm they did not receive the full amount of moneys drawn by MACGREGOR; that MACGREGOR and ARMSTRONG have retained a portion of the moneys so drawn by them from the City Treasury; and also that MACGREGOR has created sinecures in his office.

Names.	Time. Months.	Rate of Pay.	Am't paid Claimants.
Bowne, B. F.	5½	$2,000	$888 80
Riley, M.	7	1,200	700 00
McCoy, George	3	1,500	375 00
Blauvelt, M.	2	1,200	200 00
Shannon, M.	13	1,200	1,300 00
Handy, James	6	1,200	600 00
Creamer, F.	11	2,500	2,291 63
Cornell, S.	10	1,200	1,000 00
Marshall, J. W.	10	2,000	1,666 66
Little, James	10	1,200	1,000 00
William Dickey	7	1,800	1,050 00
Gayton, Thomas	8	2,000	1,333 33
Fiedler, C.	8	1,200	800 00
Maloy, Ed.	8	1,800	1,200 00
Whalen, M.	7	1,200	700 00
Kiernan, P.	5	1,500	625 00
Donnelly, Thomas	5	1,500	625 00
McMahon, J.	3½	1,200	350 00
Willis, J. T.	10	1,200	1,000 00
Stafford, Stheph.	10½	1,200	1,050 00
Moran, M. F.	8	1,800	1,200 00
Stoutenberg, W. A.	8	1,200	800 00
Keenan, James	8	1,500	1,000 00
Bardon, L.	8	1,200	800 00
Sherman, James	7	1,500	875 00
Clapp, F. A.	1	1,700	141 66
Wells, S.	3	1,500	375 00
McNamara, James	5	1,500	625 00
Hall, John	7	1,800	1,050 00
Litch, L.	3	1,800	450 00
Stewart, Wm.	8	1,800	1,200 00
Betts, John D.	1	1,200	100 00
Clark, W.	4	1,500	500 00
Crowly, J.	6	1,800	900 00
Carroll, J.	4	1,500	500 00
Barnes, G.	3	2,000	500 00

The force in the Department consists of a Superintendent, 2 deputies, 12 clerks, 38 regular inspectors, 3 messengers, 2 lawyers, and 36 special inspectors. Below are some of the affidavits to be laid before the Legislature:

AFFIDAVIT OF SIMON STANLEY.

SIMON STANLEY, of the City and County of New-York, being duly sworn, says, that on or about the 2d of November, 1869, he paid to Mr. ROBERT MURRAY, the sum of $150, for charges to the said MURRAY for drawing petition to the Supreme Court, in the matter of the erection of a five-story building on First-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, and that the said ROBERT MURRAY said that he had to pay one of the Judges of the Supreme Court for signing the said petition.

SIMON STANLEY.

Witness, JOHN J. BURCHELL.

The last-named was one of the signers of the pamphlet exonerating MACGREGOR from the charges laid against him.

MURRAY'S RECEIPT.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1871.

Received from Mr. SIMON STANLEY, $150, in full, for drawing a petition, and to obtain an order allowing building on First-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, to be erected. R. MURRAY.

AFFIDAVIT OF A MERCHANT.

I, WM. H. GILDERSLEEVE, merchant, of the City and County of New-York, do hereby upon my oath, state that I have paid to JAMES M. MACGREGOR, personally in his office, at No. 2 Fourth-avenue, the sum of one hundred ($100) dollars, for permission to build a certain shop on the rear of lot No. 620 Sixth-street, in this City, said building being about twenty-five feet square, and thirty-five feet above the curb level. The plans and specifications were prepared by Mr. PETER TOSTEVIN, and delivered to me, with the assurance that they were "all right;" he having said that he had seen Mr. MACGREGOR, who had sanctioned the plans upon certain slight alterations. When I called at the office to obtain my permit, I was told by Mr. MACGREGOR that I required a permit from the Supreme Court, as my plans were not in accordance with the law. I waited several days before again calling at the office. After waiting so long that I could not wait any longer, I again called at the office and gave Mr. MACGREGOR the sum of $100, as the sum necessary to legalize my plans and specifications, as I supposed it necessary. He took the money, and my plans and specifications were returned to me on the following day, fully approved, without, in my opinion, ever having been passed through the Supreme Court.

WM. H. GILDERSLEEVE.

Sworn to before me this 28th day of September, 1871, CHAS. H. BENEDICT, Notary Public, New-York City and County.

OTHER AFFIDAVITS.

The statements contained in this affidavit are corroborated by another, by PETER TOSTEVIN, in many essential particulars. The latter also affirms that he has been informed by an employe of the Department that MACGREGOR has collected in an illegal manner and retained many thousands of dollars. This statement is corroborated by JOHN W. MARSHALL, under oath. In another affidavit TOSTEVIN declares that he has paid several large sums of money to one ROBERT MURRAY, at No. 46 Pine-street, for permits to build houses in this City, and that he was sent to MURRAY for the permits by ARMSTRONG; that the charges were exorbitant, and that when he called at the office of the Department to remonstrate he was set upon by MACGREGOR and some of his employés and sustained personal injuries which incapacitated him from attending to business for several days. He also states his belief that MACGREGOR was aware that his deputy, ARMSTRONG, "was using his official position for the private emolument of some person or persons, and to the injury of deponent."

An affidavit of WM. S. WRIGHT also accompanies the memorial, setting forth that, in 1869, he was about to erect sixteen tenement-houses, and that in conversation with MACGREGOR he was induced to believe that unless he engaged ROBERT MURRAY as an attorney he could not obtain the desired permission to erect the buildings; that MURRAY demanded $200 for each permit; that he demurred on the ground that the charge was exorbitant; and that MURRAY gave as a reason for charging such a large sum that he was compelled to pay Judge BARNARD $25 for each paper authorizing such permit signed by him as Judge of the Supreme Court. He also affirms that he paid MURRAY, for such permits, an aggregate of $1,600 in three instalments of $1,000, $150, $300 and $150 respectively.

AFFIDAVITS OF JOHN W. MARSHALL.

JOHN W. MARSHALL, of said City and County, being sworn, deposes and says: That he was formerly employed as Inspector in the Department of Buildings in said City and County; that he was led to believe by HENRY J. ARMSTRONG, at that time Assistant Deputy Superintendent, that if he would serve one year as Inspector, and agree to await the passage of the City Tax Levy, he should be paid his salary. Deponent agreed to wait, and did so wait, but instead of receiving his salary at the rate of $2,000 per annum, he did receive only about $1,300 from said ARMSTRONG, for ten months' service, when he should have received the sum of $1,666 66, as the Controller's books do show. And deponent further believes, inasmuch as JAMES M. MACGREGOR was present when deponent received his final payment from said ARMSTRONG, he believes the said MACGREGOR shared with ARMSTRONG the money due said deponent; and said deponent having examined the pay-roll at the Controller's office, knows said ARMSTRONG did draw the full amount, viz., $1,666 66.

JOHN W. MARSHALL,
No. 162 East Fifty-seventh-street, New-York.

Sworn to before me this 23d day of January, 1872.
JOS. A. MILLER, Notary Public, New-York County.

JOHN W. MARSHALL, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that during the alteration of building No. 42 Irving-place, in the Summer of 1867, then belonging to JAMES M. MACGREGOR, he visited said building on one occasion, and saw working on said building one BERNARD SWEENY, an Inspector of Buildings, with the working tools of a plasterer in his hands; and further, he saw said SWEENY engaged at work as a plasterer on said building. Further, that PETER LEVINS, an Inspector of Buildings, was at said building and at work as a carpenter; and deponent further believes that ANDREW OWENS, an Inspector of Buildings, superintended the mason work on said building. Further, that CHARLES K. HYDE, an Inspector of Buildings, superintended the carpenter work on said building. Further, that other inspectors or messengers performed work or rendered services to JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of Buildings; and deponent further believes, as the books of the Controller will show, that said inspectors drew their pay from the City Treasury, although the work performed and services rendered were for the private benefit of said JAMES M. MACGREGOR.

JOHN W. MARSHALL,
No. 162 East Fifty-seventh-street, New-York.

Sworn to before me this 23d day of January, 1872.
JAMES A. MILLER,
Notary Public, New-York County.

DAMAGING CHARGES BY MR. SEXTON.

A statement by Mr. JOHN SEXTON, under date of September, 1871, follows: He charges that a systematic blackmailing of builders and owners has been carried on since the organization of the Building Department; that money has been habitually paid to its officers for exemptions and for permits to build contrary to the requirements of the law; that various parties contributed materials and labor to the completion of the alterations of MACGREGOR'S residence in consideration of official favors; that when a party desired a special permit, and employed his own counsel to draw the papers, they were contemptuously thrown aside by the Superintendent, and the exemption sought for was only obtained through the machinery of the office by being paid for. Mr. SEXTON also makes six distinct charges, as follows:

1. I charge that a check for $1,400 was given by a builder to obtain permission to erect five-story buildings, and when the check was returned unpaid, an injunction was obtained by the Superintendent, stopping the work, which injunction was removed by the payment of the check.

2. I charge that parties applying for exemptions and permits, strictly in accordance with the law, can only obtain them by employing MURRAY and paying him exorbitant fees.

3. The Superintendent denies all knowledge of MURRAY. I charge that the papers presented by MURRAY to the Court have the sworn affidavit of MACGREGOR or his deputy attached thereto.

4. I charge that the officers of the Department inform persons applying for exemption that MURRAY is the only person who can produce such exemptions from the Courts.

5. I charge that frivolous complaints are constantly being made against builders and owners, and vexatious suits commenced on them for the purpose of extorting money, and said complaints and suits are settled upon the payment of sums from $5 to $100, and the violation complained of is permitted to remain.

6. I charge that five separate suits, claiming $50 in each suit, were commenced against Mr. HENRY S. STOLLMEYER, for a pretended violation in erecting first-class dwelling-houses, without first obtaining the permission of the Superintendent; said suits were commenced after the buildings were completed, and to save annoyance Mr. STOLLMEYER paid $50 in full settlement.

JOHN SEXTON.

OTHER AFFIDAVITS.

PATRICK MCKENNA, of Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, testified, under oath, on the 23d of January, 1872, that he paid some one in the Department of Public Buildings $10 for a permit to erect a wooden house. On the same day, JOHN F. CRADDOCK made an affidavit that he paid into the office $15 for a permit to erect three wooden houses on the Eighth-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-first and One Hundred and Thirty-second streets. JOHN REEGAR testifies that he paid $100 on a pretext set up that an injunction had to be settled for some alleged violation of the law in the erection of a building in Manhattanville, work on which had been stopped by Mr. MACGREGOR'S orders.

THE CORRUPTION OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The following remarkable statement by Mr. SEXTON shows what a snug placer the office of Superintendent of Buildings must be:

I made application to the Department for permission to make certain alterations and additions to building, corner of Broadway and Twenty-ninth-street; Mr. PRAGUE, Inspector of Buildings, (MACGREGOR'S partner in the architectural business,) was directed to examine the buildings. He did so; and reported that it was perfectly safe to make the proposed change. I was directed by Mr. ARMSTRONG, Deputy Superintendent, who appears to have special charge of this special premium business, to go to Mr. ROBERT MURRAY, corner Pine and William streets, and employ him to obtain the necessary permission from the Courts, as he (MURRAY) had the run of the Courts, and was the only man that could get the permit through. MURRAY charged $500, not as a fee for his services, but as he distinctly stated to me, because he was obliged to pay the Judge for signing the permit, and divide with others, and that he received but a portion of the money.

Another case. Mr. KERWIN commenced the erection of sixteen five-story tenement-buildings, and was put through the same course, paying $500 to MURRAY, to whom he was directed by ARMSTRONG. After his buildings were all under way, he was notified by Mr. MACGREGOR that the materials he was using were not such as required by the Building law, and was threatened with suit for violation. Mr. KERWIN was soon after called on by one of MACGREGOR'S friends, (Mr. NEW, of the firm of BARNES & NEW,) who offered to settle the difficulty, and make it all right with MACGREGOR, for the sum of $800. Mr. KERWIN gave him a check for that amount, dated a few days ahead. The check was returned unpaid. Mr. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of Buildings, immediately filed an injunction stopping all work on the buildings, on the ground that the materials were not such as required by the law; and when the check was made good, a few days afterward, Mr. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of Buildings, removed the injunction, and the buildings were completed without any change in the materials or workmanship.

Mr. WRIGHT makes affidavit of paying thousands of dollars for permits.

Mr. GILDERSLEEVE swears that he paid to MACGREGOR personally $100, as appears in his affidavit.

The Messrs. BURCHELL, whose names are signed to the report exonerating Mr. MACGREGOR, publicly stated that they had been obliged to pay large sums to that Department, (over $7,000 in all,) and they were strong in their denunciation of Mr. MACGREGOR, and only ceased when they obtained permission to erect a large number of tenement-houses without paying for permission.

Mr. DAVIDSON, another signer, also paid for permission to erect a tenement-house, and was strong in his denunciation of the blackmailing practices of that Department.

Judge TAPPAN truly stated the fact, when he said this was no law, to the friends of MACGREGOR, as witness, the erection of buildings on Sixty-first-street and on Fifty-eighth-street, with twelve-inch party-walls, while the builder on the opposite side of the street, who did not make his terms with MACGREGOR, is compelled to build party-walls sixteen inches thick.

These are a few cases of the hundreds—many of them much worse. And I can safely say, that there has not been a tenement-house erected in this City for the three years, unless by some friend of MACGREGOR, but what has been compelled to pay tribute to the officials of this Department in sums from $50 to $500 each.

JOHN SEXTON, Architect.

HOW MR. GALLIGAN'S FRIENDS SERVE HIM.

Mr. GALLIGAN, it seems, was a friend of Mr. MACGREGOR'S, and this is the way Mr. GALLIGAN fared at the Department of Buildings:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1872.

I, THOMAS P. GALLIGAN, house-mover of the City of New-York, do, upon my oath, state that in the year 1869 I paid to H. J. ARMSTRONG the sum of $150 for permission to build a house in Seventeenth street, the same being paid to said ARMSTRONG at the office of the Department of Public Buildings, No. 2 Fourth-avenue, under the following circumstances. I called there to obtain a permit, and was introduced to Mr. ARMSTRONG by JAS. M. MACGREGOR. He (Mr. MACGREGOR) told Mr. ARMSTRONG that "Mr. GALLIGAN was a friend of his, and that he did not want him charged any more than was necessary to have the papers passed through the Court."

THOMAS P. GALLIGAN.

Witness: PETER TOSTEVIN.

The Committee say that they desire to be called upon to testify in Court in regard to the corruption of the Department, believing that they can sustain not only their allegations, but much more, and that the publication of the pamphlet of the Builders' Association they regard as an act to defeat truth and justice, and to continue in power a Department that is a disgrace to our City.

The Building Interest.

To the Tax-Payers of the City of New-York:

The Department of Buildings, under the administration of JAMES MACGREGOR will cost the City not less than $155,908, and perhaps much more, as I am not certain that I have obtained the full amount of expenditure. Having made a careful examination of the accounts of the Department of Buildings at the Controller's Office, I find that there are the following employés who draw their pay directly: JAMES MACGREGOR, Superintendent; W. W. ADAMS and H. J. ARMSTRONG, Deputy Superintendents, twelve clerks, thirty-eight inspectors, three messengers, and two attorneys—fifty-eight in all. And, besides this, a list of special inspectors numbering thirty-six men, making a grand total of seventy-four inspectors to run the Department of Buildings "honestly and for the public interest." In the years 1860 and 1862, under the superintendence of JONAS N. PHILIPS, the Department of Buildings cost the City about $17,000 per annum. The duties were performed by one superintendent, one deputy superintendent, eight inspectors, two clerks, and one messenger. Now we have the brigade of one superintendent, two deputies, twelve clerks, seventy-four inspectors and special inspectors, three messengers, and two attorneys—a grand total of ninety-four men.

Under the administration of J. N. PHILIPS the duties were honestly and well performed. No cries of black-mailing were heard, but under the administration of JAMES M. MACGREGOR the duties are not well performed, and the cry of black-mailing is almost universal. The following exhibit is taken from the books of the Controller for the first nine months in 1871:

January	$8,974 84	June	$9,666 56
February	9,099 84	July	10,333 22
March	9,191 44	August	10,666 55
April	9,124 84	September	10,774 56
May	9,483 18		
Total			$87,315 03
Average per month			$9,701 67
Total for one year			$126,420 04
Add to this the amount drawn from contingent fund			9,716 25
Total			$116,136 29
Add to this the amount drawn and paid for special inspectors			29,772 08
Grand total not less than			$155,908 37

An excess of $138,908 above what was expended ten years ago, when the work was done for about $17,000. Surely, making all necessary allowance for the increase of the duties in consequence of the growth of the City, the expense should not be more than five times as much as it was ten years ago, which would be $85,000. I leave it to you, citizens, to determine where your money goes.

P. TOSTEVIN,
Architect and Builder.

REV. DR. HEPWORTH.

The Companionship and Example of Christ.

Notwithstanding the snow-storm yesterday morning, Steinway Hall was well filled with Dr. HEPWORTH'S admirers. The text was taken from the fifteenth verse of the thirteenth chapter of St. John's Gospel: "For I have given you an example." He said: In this statement of a fact Jesus touched the inmost longings of the human heart. There is nothing which we all desire more than a guide, one in authority and one in whom we can place implicit confidence, as, to a friend whom we trust, we declare all our trouble and receive from him sympathy. Dr. HEPWORTH then referred to Robinson Crusoe and his astonishment at seeing another foot-print in the sand—till then how lonely he had been; but now he saw another fellow-creature's foot-print, and knew he was alone no longer, he would exclaim, "I am not alone; there is at least another heart that has been here." So are we before we have a true knowledge of Christianity, and are alone on a desolate island; but God will be a companion, and as soon as we look to Him we shall not feel lonely. We are alone on a little island, with the broad sky overhead and the broad earth beneath; we care for nothing but a longing of the soul for sympathy. If you were at the foot of the Alps, and wanted to get on the other side, you would not dream of crossing that dangerous mountain without the aid of a guide. You would seek a man who had crossed it himself, and knew every dangerous part, and when you had found such a man, you would feel secure and safe, and would place the utmost confidence in all he said. If he were to tell you to jump or stand still, you would do it without a moment's hesitation. It is just the same in our life; we start in childhood in a journey of crossing the dangerous mountain of life. There are numerous chasms and dangerous passes in our route, but Jesus will be our guide, if we will only seek for Him, and when we have found Him we must obey all He has said; by doing this we shall safely land, in the end, at the throne of God. That is the position in which Jesus occupies. If I were asked to give a definition of religion, I should say it is the science of leaning upon the Savior. He is the most religious who is the most confiding. God has always ruled us by patterns, always giving us an example. We see a little girl sitting down busily engaged at a piece of needle-work, stitching away and humming a pleasant air. After a while she takes up her work and runs to mama to show it. Mama discovers an error, and brings out the pattern. She then tells her daughter that the work must be undone to a certain point, to put in the right colors. The little girl cries, but after being sternly told, she unstitches her work, then stitches again, and this time the work is like the pattern. Then mama looks pleased and kisses the little worker for her trouble. It is the same with the Christian. We have a noble pattern before us, and if we make mistakes we must begin again, and so work and persevere until the whole is completed. Some people say that we can never be equal in life to Jesus. Well, that is no reason why we should not follow His example. If a painter takes up his brush and tries to paint a picture taken from RAPHAEL, he looks upon RAPHAEL as an example, but not for one moment does the painter ever think of being RAPHAEL'S equal. No! Let us look at our example, Jesus. He taught us to pray and believe, and by doing this we shall be saved. If we go to Jesus in childlike manner, he will listen to our prayer, and take us to His fold. He was tempted when on earth stronger than any of us have ever been, and he resisted. This is an example which we should follow. "Resist the devil and he will flee away from you." The devil is by your side, though invisible; shake him off and all will be well. Christ says, if ye would be strong, be weak in yourselves and lean on Him. Ask Him on bended knee to pity you, and He will give you what you stand in need of.

At the conclusion of the service a large number of the seats were "let out" to regular worshipers at low rates.

City Missionary Work—Annual Report of the City Mission and Tract Society.

The forty-fifth annual report of the New York City Mission and Tract Society, just published, shows that during the year 1871 the services at the mission stations of the Society were attended by an increased number of persons, who availed themselves of the religious advantages there offered them. Over 1,000,000 tracts were distributed, 104,654 missionary visits were made, 385 Bibles and 352 Testaments given away, 1,963 children introduced to Sabbath schools, 737 placed in the public schools, 11,503 persons persuaded to attend churches and missions, 2,049 persons induced to take the temperance pledge, 4,837 religious meetings held, 164 back-sliders reclaimed, 2,730 prayer-meetings held, 1,161 sermons delivered, and 2,392 families aided. The tracts distributed by the Society during the past thirty-seven years make a grand total of 38,976,322. During the same period the Society expended in its work $702,019.

The report is made doubly interesting by the valuable religious and secular statistics which it contains. From these it appears that there are 470 churches, chapels, and missions of all kinds in this City, at which there are accommodations for 350,000 persons. Of these 240 are incorporated Protestant churches, with an average membership of 300. There are 418 Sabbath schools of all denominations, with an attendance of 115,826 pupils. Of these 356 are Protestant. The average attendance upon religious services in Protestant churches and missions is 150,000. The regular and occasional church-goers are estimated at 250,000. In addition to these statistics, facts in regard to population, immigration, public institutions, births, deaths, intemperance, crime, &c., &c., are given in the report. The business-rooms of the Society are in the Bible House, where any desired information relative to the workings of the Society may be obtained.

The Department of Public Works.

During the past few days Commissioner VAN NORT has been in consultation with several gentlemen, in favor of Municipal reform, relative to transferring the rooms of his Department, now located at Nos. 234 and 235 Broadway, to other rooms in the City Hall building, thus saving a large expense, in the shape of rent, to the City. Mr. VAN NORT'S suggestions to the Common Council, (which will probably be acted upon today,) are that the chamber of the Board of Assistant Aldermen be transferred to the room now occupied by the Commissioner of Jurors; that the apartments occupied by the Naturalization Bureau be occupied by the clerks of the Board of Assistant Aldermen; that the Chamber now occupied by the Board of Aldermen be so altered as to have an entrance from the main hall, and that the rooms in the basement on the north-west corner be set apart for the collectors of assessments; that the offices of the Board of Public Works be transferred to the rooms now occupied by the Coroners, clerks of Assistant Aldermen, and Collectors of Assessments.

Attempts to Commit Suicide.

JOHN HARVEY, aged twenty-four years, who is reported to have no home, while suffering with delirium tremens, attempted to commit suicide yesterday when in Tenth-street, near Avenue C, by stabbing himself four times in the left breast with a knife, inflicting wounds which it is supposed will prove fatal. He was taken to the Strangers' Hospital.

MARY HENNETT, a native of the United States, twenty-seven years of age, attempted to commit suicide yesterday at her residence, south-west corner of Fourth-avenue and Ninetieth-street, by taking arsenic, and is in a critical condition. No cause is assigned.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

Lecture, by Bishop Coxe—Harmony of Science with Revelation.

The fourth in the course of popular lectures at Grace Chapel, Fourteenth-street, was delivered last evening by Rev. Dr. COXE, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Western New-York. The title of the discourse was "Science and Belief in Harmony." He began by remarking that many were afraid of the advance of knowledge, and trembled lest the progress of science should shake their faith in the teachings of the Church. The inquiry was made whether Christians were right. They might meet the inquiry with scorn. The law of progress came originally from Christianity, and only in connection with it is real progress to be found. All genuine Christian civilization came from the eleven fishermen. They were the light of the world. The Gospel they preached is an ancient gospel; it was the faith of Abel, held in opposition to that of Cain; and its record is one of 3,000 year's duration. Science must acknowledge its indebtedness to the sacred books on which this gospel is founded. The book of Job is full of the germs and suggestions of latent science; these have had their influence, though in the pride of his heart the scientist may reject such an idea with contempt. Science, falsely so called, has been opposed to the gospel age after age; and yet the gospel stands. Every revelation of true science has paid a tribute to Christianity; it has illustrated revelation, while false science has been in opposition to it. If you illuminate a shadow it has gone; but if it be a substance on which light falls, it shines. Christianity is illuminated by the rays of science, while the false cosmogonies of the Greek, the Roman and the Hindoo, are absurdities which excite the ridicule of a child. The lecturer then considered why God permitted these doubts on the part of the skeptical, and said it was for the purpose of driving them to their neglected Bibles. Feeble Christianity is thus strengthened and regenerated, and the wrath of man is made to praise God. He was sorry for the skeptical, but for the cause of God he had no fear. Well might the Christian afford to look calmly on their blind work. If they stumble upon a fact it shall shine in the crown of Christianity, but their vain theories God shall laugh to scorn. God permits truth to come slowly to light. The people stumbled at the little Moses gave them; how then would it be if he had given them a full revelation? God gave simply what was essential to that age. It was amazing to observe the vain pride of the scientist. He seemed to look upon his own works as the only thing worthy of belief. Yet three hundred years before Christ the true Copernican system of astronomy had been foreshadowed. How slow is the march of discovery! Nineteen hundred years ago men knew the electrical qualities of amber, yet the knowledge of electricity was something reserved for our own day. It took the same period for men to find out that a wheel ran better on a raised rail than in the mud. We waited fifteen hundred years for the art of printing. Science is, in a sense' a revelation. Why was it not given sooner? We see that knowledge puffeth up its possessors. There is not a more highly scientific people than the French, and their vanity has reached a degree which has carried them into a fool's paradise. The lecturer then alluded to the schools of HUXLEY and DARWIN, and said that when he saw the effects of science on the modern mind, he did not wonder its truths were withheld. Improvements were given by God when they were needed. Scientists met him with the objection that geology had driven the Church to new interpretations of the Book of Genesis, whereas, fifteen hundred years ago, St. Augustine taught that we should regard the days of creation as periods. It was easy to enlarge on the harmony between human history and the word of God, which was daily developed by the researches of antiquaries, but time would not allow of this. The lecturer went on to show how all the highest and noblest men of science were on the side of God and the gospel, and wound up with a glowing exhortation to faith in God.

Young Ladies' Christian Association.

A service was last night held in behalf of the Young Ladies' Christian Association, at Dr. ROGERS' Church, Twenty-first-street and Fifth-avenue. Revs. Dr. ROGERS, JOHN HALL and J. COTTON SMITH addressed the congregation, which was an unusually large one. Dr. ROGERS explained the rise, progress and object of this Association, and said it had been established two years, by a number of married and unmarried ladies, whose purpose was to assist their sisters who were not so fortunate in life as themselves. The class which this Association endeavors to reach is composed of women, many of them of refinement and culture, who have suddenly been reduced from affluence to poverty, and find difficulty in obtaining honorable occupation, surrounded as they are by the numberless temptations of this Metropolis. The Association already has a library, a sewing-school, and an employment bureau, for the benefit of these women. This society commends itself to every Christian woman in New-York, and claims the sympathy and co-operation of all good people. Its objects are pure and holy, and will be of infinite value to this City and to society. It has been said that there is no room for women's work in the Church. No one should say that, for the women who strive and succeed in saving the poor, the weak, the tempted, the lost and the fallen their name is legion. These women, without declaiming about their rights or their wrongs, strive with all their hearts and souls to help along this good work, and bring their sisters nearer to God. This Association bears this as its credentials, that like all Christian work it is active, and goes about doing good, not like the women who go about crying for their rights and do no good.

Dr. COTTON SMITH spoke in praise of this Association, pointing out the great difficulty usually met with in finding honorable employment for women, saying that there were 12,000 more women in this City than men. Tens of thousands of women in this City, he said, have to labor hard themselves to support the children whom God has given to them, and oftentimes also their dissolute and drunken husbands. The speaker concluded by advising the Association to take example by observing the perseverance manifested by secular enterprises, who "reap in due season, because they fail not."

Dr. JOHN HALL spoke of cases that had come under his observation that would give this Association the opportunity of exerting their benevolence, and urged upon the congregation the necessity that existed for support, both by their encouragement and contributions.

American and Foreign Christian Union.

A meeting on the behalf of the American Christian Union was held last evening in Dr. CROSBY'S Church, corner of Twenty-second-street and Fourth-avenue. After the opening exercises the Secretary of the Society delivered a report of their work, referring especially to its labors in Mexico and South America. Dr. CROOK then addressed the meeting. He spoke of its important work, and referred to the influences that facilitate its operations. He alluded to the efforts of the Catholic priests to keep their people in ignorance, but thought that the course they have taken will facilitate the advance of evangelical religion.

He was followed by Dr. DURYEA, who began by speaking of the completeness and readiness of circumstances which always attended the great works of Providence. An event was never premature. He alluded to the present state of that part of the world called heathen. Just at the time when the Christian Church was most carefully, thoroughly and energetically prepared for the work, the whole heathen world is thrown open to them. There is not a nation upon the face of the earth that is not open for the approach of the Gospel. He stated that a revival of thought is in progress, and a deeper study of the Scriptures is being begun. Men are studying deeper into the person and character of Christ. This study will have an effect upon the individual, and also upon the Church. Upon the individual it will have the effect to simplify truth. His belief will become less of an opinion, and more of a trust and reliance upon Him. The Church, as a whole, will be more firmly knit together, and a closer relation will exist between its members. The missionary spirit will take a new form. The work will become less of a duty and more of an impulse and pleasure. It will be done from a pure desire to see the work of Christ carried out. A chivalric devotion will be the distinctive feature of this new missionary departure.

Small-Pox on the Increase in Brooklyn.

Health Officer GEORGE COCHRANE reports a fearful increase of the small-pox during the past week. One hundred cases have been reported, and more are being discovered by the vaccinating doctors daily. Meantime desperate efforts are being made by various parties to discharge cargoes of foreign rags from infected ports, and the Health and Police Departments are engaging all their vigilance in guarding the shores from Greenpoint to New York, to prevent the importation of small-pox.

Rev. Dr. Bradley's Antecedents.

Numerous inquiries have recently been made as to the antecedents of Rev. Dr. BRADLEY. Many supposed that because his Church of St. Sacrament is not to be found in the list of New-York parishes, that, therefore, Dr. BRADLEY was not a clergyman of the Episcopal Church. The following information, obtained from reliable sources, will enlighten these inquirers: Dr. BRADLEY is an Englishman, was educated at Oxford University, where he graduated, obtained his degree and took holy orders. His first curacy was in Leeds, Yorkshire, where he remained a few years. He is next found officiating at the Church of St. Georges in the East, London. He came to this country three years ago, and was licensed to preach by Bishop POTTER. He first preached in a hall on Broadway, where he established a mission. He afterward removed to what he calls the "Oratory of St. Sacrament," in West Forty-third-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. This "Oratory" never was a parish, and is not to be found among the published list of churches of this City. Here Dr. BRADLEY developed his ritualistic tendencies. His license was revoked by Bishop POTTER on Saturday, the 20th of January, and on Sunday, the 21st, he made his public recantation of the creed in which he had been ordained, and went over to the Roman Catholic Church. Dr. BRADLEY is about thirty years of age, and is spoken of as a preacher of neither eloquence nor earnestness, and whose departure from the Episcopal Church is not to be regretted.

FIRES YESTERDAY.

Serious Disaster in Bethune-street—Property worth $50,000 Destroyed.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered in a pile of shavings on the first floor of the three-story building Nos. 43 and 45 Bethune-street, owned by FRAME & SHOEMAKER, and before the flames could be subdued these premises, with the four-story buildings Nos. 39 and 41 Bethune-street, also owned by the firm named, were entirely destroyed. The loss of FRAME & SHOEMAKER in the destruction of the building was $20,000, which is partially covered by insurance. The firm occupied the first floor front of Nos. 43 and 45 as a planing and sawing mill, and their loss on stock and machinery is $5,000. The second floor, front, was occupied by JOHN DUBOIS, turner, whose loss is $1,500, and S. T. ANDREWS, box maker, occupying the remainder of this floor, lost the same amount. A part of the third floor was used by CHAS. SOWALL, newel-maker, whose loss is $1,500. The rear of the first floor and portions of the other floors were leased by JOHN BUDD, putty manufacturer, whose loss is estimated at $10,000, and who is fully insured. The whole of Nos. 39 and 41 were occupied by MARTIN MURPHY as a planing-mill, who lost in destruction of stock and machinery $15,000, on which there is insurance only to the amount of $5,500. The cause of the disaster has not been definitely ascertained, but is believed to have been accidental.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the third floor of No. 501 East Eleventh-street, in the premises of CHARLES SEIDEL, manufacturer of fancy goods, doing a damage of $200, on which there is no insurance.

Another fire occurred yesterday, by which some slight damage was done to the lager-beer saloon of FREDERICK HAMBERGER, No. 242 Division-street.

The Internationalists.

The Federal Council of the International Working Men's Association met yesterday, Mr. GEORGE ALLEN in the chair. Reports were received from all parts of the country showing the spread of the society. The French sections introduced a resolution asking the General Council to make the 18th day of March a general holiday to be commemorated by the Internationals. The German Internationals are to issue the first number of a weekly journal some time during February next. A banquet and ball was decided upon to take place on the night of the 18th of March next, the proceeds to be devoted to the improvement and enlargement of the International organ, a French Weekly newspaper. It was announced that there were twenty-seven new unions formed during the last month.

Is it Grand Larceny?

TIMOTHY FEELY started in the liquor business on Ninth-avenue and Fortieth-street, and, having run in debt, was sued and lost his case, judgment was entered, execution ordered for $250, and Marshal JAMES O'HARA levied on the stock and fixtures on the 16th inst. FEELY asked for time, and giving O'HARA $100 on account, a few days was granted him. On the 17th inst., however, he took away a portion of the stock and sold the rest, on which grounds the Marshal obtained a warrant for FEELY'S arrest, charging him yesterday morning with grand larceny. He having levied on them, he claimed they were no longer the property of FEELY, although he had removed a portion of the execution by the payment of $100. FEELY was committed to answer.

Tweed, Hall and Connolly.

TWEED did not go to Albany last evening, as it was thought he would. He spent the whole day with his family. HALL and CONNOLLY also spent the day in the City with their respective friends.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The Jolly Mayencers gave their fourth carnivalistic soirée last evening.

This evening the Mayence Carnival Verein will give its annual masquerade.

The vocal society, Schillerbund, will give a grand *bal masque* this evening.

The German Book-sellers' and Publishers' Clerks on Saturday celebrated their second annual ball.

THOMAS MURTHA, of No. 638 Third-avenue, was seriously injured, yesterday, by a horse kicking him in the head.

The Eichenkranz Society celebrated last night a series of social festivities, including a concert, a dramatic performance and a soirée dansante.

FRITZ BOYER, was committed, yesterday, by Justice SHANDLEY for beating his wife, who afterwards furnished bonds for his good conduct in the future, and procured his release.

The Cunard steam-ship *Calabria*, which left Liverpool on Jan. 13, and Queenstown on Jan. 14, reached this port yesterday, with two days' later news than that previously at hand.

The annual masquerade of the Arion will take place at the Academy of Music on Thursday, Feb. 8, and that of the Liederkranz on Thursday a week thereafter, at the same place.

JOHN DUNN, on Saturday, stole from a scow a rope measuring ninety fathoms, the property of CASPAR M. LAWSON, and as it was seen in his possession DUNN was committed for trial.

A lecture was delivered last evening at Lyric Hall by LAURA CUPPY SMITH, of California, in which she reviewed "The Social Problem," and gave what she called the woman side of the Fisk tragedy.

CHARLES MORNSHOFF, aged three years, died, yesterday, at the residence of his parents, No. 209 West Forty-first-street, from scalds received by a boiler of hot water being accidentally upset upon him.

DENNIS DONOVAN, aged forty years, of No. 1,465 Second-avenue, died, Saturday night, from injuries received on Thursday last, in Central Park, by a crowbar striking him in the stomach while he was loading a truck.

Rev. JOHN LOVE, Jr., pastor elect of the Calvary Baptist Church, Albany, and late pastor of the Antioch Baptist Church in Bleecker-street, bade farewell to his late parishioners last evening at the church in Bleecker-street.

The annual meeting and election of the American Geographical Society will take place to-morrow at their rooms in the Cooper Institute. Prof. D. C. GILMAN, of the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale College, will deliver the annual address, and speak of American contributions to geographical science during the last year.

THOMAS CLARK SMITH, who gave his residence as Seventeenth-street and Eighth-avenue, was charged with stealing a bunch of neckties from the store of PHILLIP SMITH, No. 345 Fourth-avenue. He was arrested by officer BRADLEY, Eighteenth Precinct, who, while conveying him to the Station-house, allowed him, on some pretense to enter a hallway, where he left his overcoat and the neckties. He was committed for trial.

BROOKLYN.

The house of HENRY GREATIS, No. 83 Hewett-street, was entered on Sunday morning by means of the front window, and robbed of four overcoats and $45 in money.

A descent was made on Saturday evening upon the house No. 28 Fleet's-alley, which is the resort of disorderly characters. The inmates, consisting of thieves and protitutes, were arrested.

HENRY O. HUSTIS, aged forty-six, was arrested yesterday on a charge of committing an outrage on a little girl thirteen years of age, who was a servant in the house where the accused is boarding.

On Saturday evening, a conference committee, from the Citizens' Reform Committee and the Committee of Fifty, met and determined to petition for the repeal of the Water and Sewerage act. The Legislature will be asked to take immediate steps to this end.

LONG ISLAND.

Babylon is to have a course of six lectures.

WM. D. CAREY, of Greenport, has been elected Chief Engineer of the Fire Department there.

On Sunday LAWRENCE LOUCH, hostler at the North-shore Hotel, Little Creek, fell dead while engaged in sweeping the barn.

The Teachers' Association of the First Assembly District, Queens County, was held at the Town Hall, Flushing, Friday and Saturday.

Four persons who died in Suffolk County last week were respectively eighty-two, eighty-three, eighty-six, and eighty-eight years of age.

The Queens County Poor-house is full. Over 200 persons are at present fed by the keeper, one-quarter of whom cannot be properly housed.

Mrs. KENT, of Patchogue, ninety-nine years of age, is the oldest person in Suffolk County. She was born, and has always lived in the town.

The question of a second station-house for Long Island City is now being discussed by the Police Commissioners. It is proposed to locate it in the First Ward.

A new school-house is to be built in Whitestone. The citizens complain because the meetings of the Trustees in relation to the matter are held with closed doors.

The largest bald-headed eagle ever killed on Long Island was shot at Babylon on Thursday. It was a female bird, and measured six feet and one inch from tip to tip.

A County Convention of the Independent Order of Good Templars will be held for Queens County at Flushing, on Wednesday. A public temperance meeting will be held in the evening.

The projectors of the Shelter Island Camp-meeting Grounds announce that lots will be for sale in time to build upon them, and that a camp-meeting will be held on the grounds, commencing Aug. 25.

A public meeting will be held at the Queens County Court-house, North Hempstead, Tuesday afternoon, to consider what legislation is necessary to have a uniform and effective road system through the entire county.

A meeting will be held to-night in the school-house by the tax-payers of the Bay Side drainage district, Flushing, to consider the drainage tax imposed on them. They contend that by the repeal of the act last year they are exempt from the payment of this tax.

E. S. MULFORD, of Patchogue, who committed the aggravated assault on THOMAS GERARD, has been held by Justice HAWKINS to await the action of the Grand Jury in $1,000 bail. The victim had one of his eyes totally, and the other partially destroyed, and one of his thumbs bitten off.

Much opposition is being manifested in Newtown to the purchase of the Bushwick and Newtown bridge franchise, and the revival of the Grand-street road scheme. The former will cost the town $45,000, and the latter $100,000. Bills for the revival of these jobs have been introduced into the Legislature.

Hon. A. A. DEGRAW, President of the Jamaica and East New-York Horse Railroad Company, has instituted a suit for libel against JOHN O'DONNELL, Esq., editor of the Jamaica *Standard*, and Mr. WELLING, editor of the Jamaica *Farmer*, has commenced a similar suit against HORACE W. LOVE, manager of the Long Island News Association.

Saturday afternoon and evening the citizens of the town of Huntington decided, by a large majority vote, to apply to the Legislature for a division of the town into two parts, the northern town, which includes the villages of Northport and Huntington, to retain the old town name, and the southern town, including the villages of Babylon, Amityville and Bresau, to be called the town of Babylon. The town of Huntington is the most populous in Suffolk County, and its area nearly as large as that of any town in the State. Nineteen-twentieths of the inhabitants live either on the shore of the South Bay or Long Island Sound, eighteen miles apart, making journeys to town-meetings very expensive and tedious.

STATEN ISLAND.

Yesterday a sloop Captain named ROBERT MCROBERTS was arraigned before Justice KASSNER, on a charge of petit larceny. Held to bail in $500 to appear today.

The assessments on personal property for 1872 in Richmond County are as follows: Town of Castleton, $180,500; Middletown, $325,275; Northfield, $54,250; Southfield, $345,700; Westfield, $58,270.

Among the sufferers in Richmond County by the failure of the Market Savings Bank are the Beacon Lodge, $250, on deposit; the Richmond Lodge, $1,100; Irving Mission School at Factoryville, $800; and Mr. JOHN G. SWAIN, of Port Richmond, who deposited $2,100 one day before its closing.

NEW-JERSEY.

The New-Brunswick authorities, who have heretofore contracted for the lodging of tramps at a heavy expense to the city, have now furnished a building where they can be kept over night.

The funeral of the late GARRETT VAN HORN, who died on Thursday last, took place yesterday afternoon from the Communipaw-avenue, Jersey City, Reformed Church, and was largely attended.

The child ANNIE JONES, who was crazed some time since by fright at the sight of a masquerader at Elizabeth, and removed to the County Alms-house, has died in that institution from the result.

The New-Jersey State Board of Education has elected Gov. PARKER, President, and WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD, Vice-President; JOHN MACLEAN, LL. D., Ex-President of Princeton College; HENRY C. KELSEY, Secretary of State.

The Orange Common Council has declined to give any assistance to the night-school organized by the Young Men's Christian Association, and has also refused them the privilege of using one of their school-rooms. The school organized by the Association is run at its own expense, and the scholars are taught by volunteer teachers who belong to the Association. The number of scholars in attendance is 150.

A swindler giving the name of ARTHUR WILLIAMS, and representing the firm "Hill & Co.," of No. 62 Broadway, New-York, has been operating for some time in Jersey City. He would go to business men, state his business to be the compilation of a business directory, and take the name, business and address of the dealer or firm. He would then state that for twenty-five or fifty cents the parties could have their names printed in capitals. In this way he has swindled a very large number of persons.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 28.—*In steam-ship Calabria, from Liverpool.*—Admiral E. A. Inglefield, Admiral Boggs and servant, Lieut.-Com. Folger, U. S. N., Dr. Thomas L. Turner, W. D. Charlton and servant, C. B. Robertson, John Low, B. R. Kuth, Mrs. R. H. Reed, Mrs. L. Norman, Frank Leybourne, Mr. and Mrs. Schieffelin, R. S. F. McMaster, C. W. Sharpless, B. Seaward, J. C. Quarry, Mrs. Casper, Keith B. Jackson, L. Eyre, John Heard, Elisha Dyer, G. D. Sargent, C. Denroche, Capt. Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Brower, Capt. P. Givan, Mr. and Mrs. Price, Mr. Wm. Weir, Mr. Bryson, Joseph Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. George McClusky, C. Hulse, John Kelly, Robert Fuller, J. C. Meadows, J. D. Boggs, Mr. Svenson and son, Henry Schultz, John Gilmore, H. F. Cooper, J. L. Roff, J. Van de Reed, F. Clum, R. Waterhouse, E. W. Kinsley, C. Schermerhorn, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stevenson, Arthur Mayer, T. H. Schlosmidt, H. Whaples, Capt. Hamilton, Jules Picot, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Fairchild, Miss Fairchild, Thomas Dalby, A. Post, O. L. Murphy, E. Lyon, A. F. Heard, Mr. and Mrs. J. Moore, J. N. Valders, R. Loogimorra, R. O'Hara, Mr. Nielson, D. W. Hewitt, Mr. Blanco, G. McDonald, and 99 in the steerage.

In steam-ship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—Miss Haywood, Mrs. and Miss de Cordova, John McDermott and wife, D. L. Carpenter, D. S. Carpenter, E. Eckstein, J. C. Baldwin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises......7:12 | Sun sets......5:15 | Moon rises. 9:12
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..10:04 | Gov. Island.10:53 | Hell Gate.12:15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Jan. 28.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Calabria, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool Jan. 13, and Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and 177 passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn. Jan. 15, lat. 50 59, lon. 14 31, passed steam-ship Batavia, hence for Liverpool; 21st, lat. 46 31, lon. 41 12, passed steam-ship Oceanic, hence for do.; 22d, lat. 45 47, lon. 46 48, passed an Allan steamer bound E.; 27th, lat. 40 59, lon. 67 32, passed ship Regina, bound W.

Steam-ship Assyria, (Br.,) Smith, Marseilles Dec. 19, Naples 23d, Messina 28th, Palermo 31st, Malaga Jan. 4, Valencia 8th, and Gibraltar 10th, with mdse. and 17 passengers to Henderson Bros. Had light S. W. winds up to Jan. 18, and since W. N. W. gales and heavy squalls.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah Jan. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steam-ships George Cromwell, Clapp, New-Orleans, Jan. 21, and South-west Pass, 22d, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.; United States, Crowell, New-Orleans, Jan. 2?, and South-west Pass, 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to George B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Osprey, Kenney, Fall River.

Ship Lake Erie, (of Montreal,) Sclater, Liverpool 53 ds., with mdse. to Wm. Nelson, Jr.

Bark Foreningen, (Swe.,) Petersen, Tarragona 67 ds., with wine to M. Lienau & Co.—vessel to master. Dec. 27, lat. 28 25, lon. 59 19, spoke a whaling bark from New-Bedford, cruising.

Bark Kallisto, (Norw.,) Garrard, Messina 50 ds., with fruit to F. Robinson—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Jan Van Brakel, (Dutch,) De Roever, Padang 100 days, with coffee to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Ada Carter, Kinney, Savannah, 10 ds. with lumber to order.

Bark Tai Lee, (N. G.,) Hartung, Santos, Oct. 5, via Falmouth, Eng., 48 ds. with coffee to order—vessel to master.

Bark Orient, (Russ.,) Orlander, Sourabaya via Batavia, 136 ds., with mdse. to Barring, Bros. & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Thos. Owen, (of Portland,) Guptil, Galveston, 17 ds. with cotton, hides, tallow, &c., to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.—vessel to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Johanne, (Dan.,) Rasmussen, East Harbor, T. I., 15 ds., with salt to Duncan McColl—vessel to Peniston & Co.

Brig Annie R. Storer, (of Boston,) Adams, Cette Nov. 22, with wine, &c., to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Tally Ho, Chisham, Galveston Dec. 23, with cotton, hides, &c., to order—vessel to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. White Star, (Br.,) Leonard, St. John, N. B., with lumber to order—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Cerro Gordo, Pierce, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. H. Howes, ——, New-Haven.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Crocker, Boston.

Schr. Alex. Young, Jones, New-Haven.

Schr. Mercer, Wassen, Bridgeport.

Returned steam-ship Gen. Barnes, Mallory, hence for Savannah, Jan. 26, off Delaware Light-ship, broke her shaft; lay to 32 hours, and returned with one wheel for repairs.

WIND—Sundown, light, N. E., thick and cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—Arr. barks Signal, from Turk's Island; Colin E. McNeil, from Galveston; Eden, from Mobile; brigs Susanna Knapp, from Messina; H. Houston, from Bonaire; Wm. Nash, from Havana; David Bugbee, from Grand Turk; Lizabel, from Galveston; Martha, from Mobile; R. M. Heslen, from Pensacola; Adele McLeon, from do.; schrs. B. P. King, from Cape Haytien; Gladiator, from Grand Turk; O. M. Remington, from Inagua, and John F. Krans, from New-Orleans.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 28.—Arr. steamer Georgia, from New-York, and Fire Fly, from Philadelphia. Sld. steamer James Adger, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 28.—Arr. ship Margaret, from Liverpool, and schr. Anna Sims, from Nassau.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Jan. 27.—Arr. bark Montano, Cronstadt Oct. 29, and Elsinore Nov. 7, for Boston. Had continuous heavy westerly gales; Dec. 7, lat. 55 05, lon. 31 30, shipped a sea which carried away wheel; brig J. Bickmore, from Philadelphia for Boston; schrs. Ned Sumter, from New-York for Portland; Look Out, from do. for Boston; Frank and Nellie, from Alexandria for do.; Sea King, from Newport, for St. Johns, N. B., and Annie Harris, from Baltimore for Belfast.

Sld. steamer Alliance and bark Montano.

WIND—W. N. W.—Clear.

Spoken, &c.

Nov. 12, by bark Jan Van Brakel, in lat. 25 20 S., lon. 56 50 E., spoke ship Candahar, (Br.,) from Calcutta for Liverpool; 27th, lat. 35 30 S., lon. 21 02 E., spoke ship Gainsborough, (Br., from do., for do., 50 ds. out; Dec. 24, lat. 30 05 S., lon. 5 40 E., passed ship Europa, (N. G.,) steering S.; 25th, lat. 4 06 S., lon. 31 20 W., passed ship Rutland, (Br.,) steering S.

Jan. 9, by bark Orient, in lat. 28 06 lon. 61, spoke schr. Ocean Queen, from Messina for Baltimore; 24th, 200 miles S. E. from the Highlands, passed a schr. with the loss of foremast, bound N.

Dec. 17, by bark Kallisto, off Tarifa, spoke brig Alaric, (Br.,) from Malaga for New-York.

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FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
GUARANTEED
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Road nearly completed. The Company assure us that TRAINS WILL BE RUNNING THE ENTIRE LENGTH of the New-Jersey section of the new Trunk Line to Canada and the West EARLY IN MARCH NEXT.

For sale or exchange for marketable securities by

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GENERAL AGENTS, No. 25 Nassau-st.

ABINGDON-SQUARE
SAVINGS BANK.
SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT.

To Superintendent Banking Department, of the condition of the Bank on the

First Day of January, 1872,
Made Jan. 20, 1872.

This Bank was recently incorporated, and in less than two years shows the following business, liabilities and resources:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages on improved and unincumbered real estate in New-York and Brooklyn, worth double the amount loaned	$81,500 00
United States 5-20 bonds	28,500 00
Cash in bank	24,624 98
Cash in vault	4,562 09
Revenue stamps	150 00
Bank fixtures, furniture, safe, &c.	4,116 45
Interest earned to Jan. 1	8,916 25
Total	$152,369 77

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors, including interest credited Jan. 1	$145,313 35	
Surplus	7,056 42	
Total		$152,369 77

The Trustees of this Bank have in addition deposited a separate fund as security to general depositors the amount of $7,500.

T. McLELLAND, President.
GEO. H. BROWN, Secretary.

JAY COOKE, M'CULLOCH & CO.,
No. 41 Lombard-st., London.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Commercial Credits,
Cable Transfers,
CIRCULAR LETTERS
FOR TRAVELERS,
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD
JAY COOKE & CO.,
NO. 20 WALL-ST.

BEEBE'S KITCHEN RANGES.
THE BEST COOKING APPARATUS IN USE, as thousands of good housekeepers and cooks can testify,
AND THE CHEAPEST,
as any one can see by the price.
$35
for No. 1, THE LARGEST FAMILY SIZE, including putting up. Orders for repairs left at the store, or sent by post, promptly attended to.
JANES & KIRTLAND,
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Internal, external, blind and bleeding, positively, perfectly and permanently cured by absorption. Also, itching piles, fissures, prolapsus, stricture and ulceration of the rectum, or lower bowel, without pain, danger, caustics or instruments, and no detention from business, by W. A. MCCANDLISS, M. D., of No. 2,001 Arch-st., Philadelphia, and now at St. Nicholas Hotel. He gives almost instant relief from all pain or suffering, eradicates every vestige of the disease, and places the parts in a sound, healthy and natural state.

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